In Rockwood woods July 1st 1902

On deep, old and well rotted in rainy weather

Plants as described in drawings—
Caps tawny but very pale, almost whitish
with darker umbo. Surface floccose
under lens tawny with expansion to
an acetate appearance. The cuticle
shining tawny upon white flesh beneath—Heads white
but having a darker hyphalaceous layer near the gills
this layer or plate being homogeneous with the stem—
Gills at first tawny-white but becoming pale brownish
with maturity—Three lengths of gills, the longest attached
with a slight decurrent tooth—Stem nearly concolorous
prominent, striate even in the tiny ones—Hollow and occa-
casionally twisted.

in Rockwood woods July 1st 1902—
On dung—Caps as in drawings—
Cap pale straw color, viscid, margin sometimes appressed or slightly turned
when dry—Margin sometimes appressed from
the point—Stem somewhat floccose under
lens, some specimens bearing traces of a ring—
and inclining to be more heavily floccose. Below the
ring,

Gills looking whitish at first and looking under the
lens as if cloathed thickly with cystidia. Of cystalline character
presently darkened by the spores—Had no time to use the mi-
croscope upon the gills but which suggested cystidia.
August 2nd 1902—On hillside at base of tree on dead leaves—
Coprinus Plant as in drawing.
Whitish tawny, or rather a delicate yellowish
white. Cap measurements very close to this disk, covered with a delicate puccinae
covering or veil of orange color. Stalks at
first white or whitish becoming some dark
free or nearly so, very narrow. Sillouette
rather pinaceae looking under glass. Sillouette
pinus nean, thickened at the base
covered at base with delicate pinus
almost 1/2 inch long—Sillouette pinus long. To apex: Young plant
gave few spores and did not deliquesce. Spores. 
8-7-19 
8.4-9.8 A x 4.2.

August 2nd 1902—On hillside
in a
grassy spot on a hillside
Young plants red range yellow
to orange and in age whition.
Cup and stem viscid, the stem
do not scale in the cup but re-
main range with suggestions of
red hage and turn on margins. Sillouette
at first slightly striped. New hage
Great size drawings in size andouche
somes not so much apiculate, more small.
Cep brownish-orange becoming lighter when dry.
Flesh slightly orange in the caps becoming tan in the stem.
Stem — shin

Light or waxy white within waxy white within and without growing pastel yellowish cream white; belly pale buff connected by veins occasionally slightly pitted young plants give the effect of darkish caps — color of young B. benigellis — on cream white stems, the whole plant growing pale until it is in pale yellowish tones.

Hypholoma pratense
in weazy grass near house.
July 4th 1902
Pale buff — very pale indeed in gills and stem — deeper tint on cap.
Alstead July 4th 1902

A stalked Peziza; down by the small near-brooklet five specimens of which the oldest and the youngest were here indicated—

Ascocarp a pretty dead leaf brown, velvety looking outer portion and stem creamy white.

Whole plant of very thin texture, dry and light.

The ribs of the stem being so deep and so under cut as to leave no thickness thicker than the ascocarpine—

Smores smooth, elliptical 16 sp.

15-16 sp. x 10 w.f.
Large oil globule—

Other specimens similar in conformation but about half the stature, from another locality in Alstead July 7th 1902, gave spores 17-18 x 12 x w.f.

The color of the smaller specimens ranged. The outside of the ascocarpine being dark like the interior, the age somewhat more.

July 5th 1903—A large specimen in a gray—

The region with a very beautiful cup—outer portion when dried gray, and seen with blue dyes dense sometimes regularly tinted in fine

The medlar look like fine sponge gray asci cylindrical, apex rounded

X spored, paraphyses slender nearly straight, somewhat clubbed at tips, interior composed of slender hymenial thread.

Spores extend (many celled) to some outer layers—

Colored with scattered brown bodies about size of oil globules in spores.
July 2. 1902 — In woods near house.
Two Hypophaeum globoides, caps 1" broad — 
Stems 3' long, 2" thick. Cap and stem invested 
at first with a glutinous covering which remains 
a long time if the weather is not dry. Cap dirty greenish 
blue showing dull orange tints beneath — a greasy sur-
face under the base. Edges and stem a dull yellow hue. 
A somewhat old gold hue. Cap somewhat conical. 
Gills not very close. 

In deep green moss about Spruce trees. 
Dark brown fibrous cap, the dark cuti-
cle covering pretty thoroughly the white flesh within. 
Fibrous in caps and 
Stems very fine, indeed, fibrous in 
the stem, all thin flesh white. 
Stems concolorous with cap but 
lighter in cast at the top, and 
white at the foot with impelium 
on those parts in contact with the 
moss. Veil fibulous as in drawings 
not visible in the adult form. 
Bills pulled becoming somewhat Spore stained 
white but looking. Margin incurved. 
7 x 4.2 µ
Instead - or woods - July 7th 1902.

Cap brown, hair brown, darker on the umbo, prominent under lens. Gills bordered with a dark line on margin, but white, rather broad, angular, or connected by veins, rounded behind with small teeth on stem. (Stem slender, long "roothed") slightly prominent under lens, distant, if three lengths through the short are very slightly prominences. Cap membrane aecia, somewhat sulcate. Margins of gills rough, not smooth, the brown edge prominent.

Arrangement of cap spots under lens

My. Cena.
Found larger specimen.
Stem 1/2 in.

Spores like those in seen in species with one large nucleus.

Spores like those in species in some specimens show very little with one round.
Alstead July 8th 1902

On stump in woods near school

Plants gathered after rain looked very dark purpleish brown. Cap and stem—dark brown gills—
cap tomentose, pores and size as in drawings. At length revolute. Gills attached
rounded selvedge, occasionally branched. 5 tns or
true lengths. Stem tough, fibrous, tough, twisted
handle cottony, dark. Spores brown. Racketed. 7 X 5 sp. (9.8 µ X 7 µ)
Caps dry dead leaf brown with red brown margin. Stems & gills remain
dark.

Alstead July 8th 1902

Old stump.

Plants all over gray brown. Description per
drawings. Adult gills regular—
Stem smooth and twisted looking as in some
collections. Gills quite free—brown. (8-9 x 6-6.5 sp) Spores brownish.
Large single nucleus or oil globule. rough. 12.5 µ X 9 µ.

Alstead July 8th 1902

Found O. campanella on very rotten log after rain—
showing no umbilicate depression. Gills rather distant. Stem
for all or part of its length a shining metallic deep purplish
like the color hue in sea worm antennae coal—
Alstead July 8th 1902

Spores 11.2 - 12.6 µ x 9.8 - 8.4 µ

Plants as in drawings

Habitat on ground.
Corns dry when found (after rain) but living leaves earth etc on some
The caps pretty pink translucent.
Caps yellow ochre underneath - I ran into a light shade streaked with
darker fibrils to give a quite
required effect. Some caps striped
with fibrils from apex to margin
Some broken below the limbs into rec
rounded squamules - gills pink, pale
when young nearly concolorous with
fibrils which - grown to adult size -
Stems look smooth
Shining even pale but showing under the lens fibrils a little
colored like the pileus - apex prominently under lens - Stems
brittle, solid, enlarged at base. Spores rough, brown, 8.9 x 0.7 sp

Clavaria rosea - Alstead, July 9th 102

Growing in many places - base color - slightly mucilaginous
Slightly showing towards stipulate forms - prominently under
Leaves - white purpureous at base - Spores globular
Colorless 3 µ.
Alstead July 9th 1902

Growing on thinly dead roots as shown in drawing or Smallest specimens necromaceous merely a pellicle with a very few distant

document holds, ribbons at base also have Strigosa or S. pelle fore

conject specimens on root, macerated 85 diameters look as if covered

with damp Irvine's sugar. * Translucent angled particles

Spores 3.5-5.5 sp apiculate containing one or possibly more nuclei.

Caps 6 make this under a lens magnifying 90 diameters subject to

under a clerk.
Details — Helvella Saccata

Odor nauseous even before the rupture of spore-sacs

Habitat — Much decayed hickory wood, also maple fallen sticks, and logs among tree roots.

Spores small, cylindrical, 10 slightly greenish, 4 mm long, 1-1/2 mm wide.

Found on dead decayed hickory wood in damp place.

The plants are not very abundantly produced by any individual mycelium (the mycelium white, cord-like) — various roots or tiny straightish processes appear at some point perhaps in a crack of the stick infested, one or two fruit bodies appear, swell to a diameter of perhaps 1/2 inch, then commonly remain nearly stationary some days, at length again swelling, maturing, and opening to the attentions of a host of tiny flies.

Probably the weather, heat or moisture caused this interruption of growth, so the small pink bulb has succeeded to halt a curious length of time. After a fruit or two have matured the small processes shrivel, becoming less apparent.
Steady July 1875 - Basefort Brook.

Our much decayed, prostate linden.

Cap pale brownish with a

reddish tinge, looks shining

out under liens shows a slight

covering of minute, darker fil-

nels — Margin slightly

ly wavy and delicately striate — Some

lisht sometimes slightly rag-

some about the umbo — Margin

and the edges of the gills a pecu-

liar brown, rather dark. Gills and

spores quite dark of the same peculiar purplish reddish

brown. Though the separate gill and the flesh of the interior

the stem are of a hypophloous dead leaf brown - Studded

with about redder reddish Spores. Spores like the gills in color

lighter brownish twisted, darkened by dark fibres of the peculiar

fruit of purplish reddish brown. The gills and stem thus far

appears confluens and much darker than the cap which

is lightish except in the umbo — gills of three lengths vary

in outline, sinuate for the most part with slight decurrent teeth.

Substance of stem appears hypophloous and the dark color

comes up into the white flesh of the cap as shown in the

section drawing. The foot of the stem is enveloped in a

white mycelium when one is fortunate in getting the polar

substance unindicated whole — The unusually hollow stem

gives the plant a pliable feeling in bending. In sound young

plants the stem shows slight Whitlowe stuffing -
Alstead. July 10th 1902.

By footbrook, on ground—
Cape light, outer color; slightly striated; margin shows slight umbilicate. The gills, sometimes appearing tooled, in fact the edge looks a little when viewed absolutely neutral. Young caps glossy under lens; the older caps show the usual arrangement on the gills. Stems—

Stems whitish, (pallid), ascending with a document, rather distant—See drawings of two sections. Stems fibrous, rather tough, concolorous with cape. In stipe—nearly solid. The older stems showing just a little separation. Young caps brownish, a slightly darker tone than mature specimen. Spores white, transparencies showing a heavy dark line on circumference when under microscope.

5-4 x 3.5
7-4 x 4.2±1µ

Alstead. July 10th 1902.

Under Osmondia on Banfoot rock—
Cape pale brownish or pale brown, in yellow deliquescence longitudinally; gills rufescent, gills nearly or quite free, even so, not free, and very thin. Stems pale—yellowish or pale like cape; stem white, shining in presence under lens, stained in outside but not in ground in drawings; they are used slightly, simulate in form and general structure. Cap dry when gathered, but the caps were more or less covered with debris which tore off the cuticle when removed. Flesh all white.
Mostly July 18th 1902.  Baseport Bank.

Lyceena peda.

Size as in drawings - Pink, purplish lines through the whole plant - all parts concolorous. Young plants all over a darkish purple, when mature the caps and stems are still concolorous but the tubes have grown lighter and the gills are very pale purplish. The edges of the gills seen in mass were whitish.

On the older stems are some whitish fillets which dis - play a slight twist in the stem. The section of the stem shows the same purplish lines within being concolorous with the exterior but the flesh beneath the warts and extending for a quarter of an inch downward is white. White amniosa and stiata of top of adult stem.

Mostly July 14th 1902. On rotten log in woods.

Cap with a very pointed umbo, medium yellow brown; gills darker shade of same color, concolorous, stems shining darkish a purplish brown. Margin of cap darker than cap and stiata, surface of cap under lens looks finely porous, velvety. The dark margin distinctly velvety, the light margin distinctly velvety.

Nut 1.6 cm x 1.8 cm. Bile medium brown concolorous, of three lengths. The long ones rather distant from each other, broad, attached, rounded behind. The adult's capumus shining in the profile slightly below the margin. Stem longish, hollow, shining, prominence of top and a little more prominent at base, somewhat of brown and prominence. The gills are so strongly constricted behind that once impression is 3 pores broader, nearly oblong. Roots formed for holding
Sunny Cascades
Growing in moss—small very
dark—am
Attin polyquora—Fun
dors not extending to the twin near
poins—Concentrically ringed, impu
ribillipora—poos Medium Si
ple running into one another—
Surface Sudan Silky looking
Skin twisted, concolorous

Alta, 1902
Browning sideways on the side
wood log. Caps a creamy
bore yellow, depressed in
center and covered with
small close squamules
Dark vein showing like sin
prints—
Margin
denser
and
darker
giving a
dark line
at edgs
Stem pilillone
hollow, slightly
stuffed, concavel
nous. Lighter at the
top, appearing needy
from the ends of pilills. The
dried ends of pilills lower down show occasionally as
dark points.
Bills rather close, not wide, decurrent
arcuate—Chicile
Peek says Clitocybe decora fr. differing from the typical
form in small size? subumbilicate fiddle and consequently
subdecurrent gills.
After rain.

Habited only on stumps - pine.
Caps dark brown, when moist, drying paler. Underside darker and redder, very firm and densely purpureous under lens except on the warts which dark and bare - slightly striate. These quite light but brownish. The light color extending somewhat into stem. Stem slender, tough, sebaceous hollow, finely purpureous under lens, some extra long stems growing from stumps were enlarged at base, i.e. very much so. The enlarged part densely hairy. Stem dark, even purplish brown, striate, sometimes twisted, gills dark. When dry they red-brown.
The gills become expanse, squished and furred. The dark stem turns purple but instead of the purplish brown but the pinkish red. The cap remains.
Spores obtuse. $35p \times 2 = 4.2 \times 2.8 \mu$. Not quite regular in size.
August 14/15 1902—Dunes July 14/15 1902—Dunes. Small plant or wood. Fruits charming. Caps rich orange on margin around red in centre. Cuticle appearing wrinkled, velvety. Gills whitish, yellowish yellow, cap more or less free. Stem solid at top, hollow below. Very slight white pruinose under lens. Spores very slight white, prominent under lens. Spores white, look like slippers. Often views like cigar. 3.5 x 7.2 mm.

Helvella. Among shrubs. Helvella. Helvella July. Cautions and size as in drawings. Many darker in June than the usual form especially the young caps which when picked from among the beeches are so muddy as to look orange, red. The young plant is darker as well as brighter and at first have quite a dark under. Over the nuth color. Cap looks softly pitted under lens. Margin striate. After worn with a darker, nuthier band. Near as deep as the stipe. Edges cap dark. Gills narrow as cerning, rounding at both extremities, scorched at tached, perhaps free. Flesh very thin, lighter than extremity in both caps and stem, not homogenous with stem nor conform. Gills caps and stem concolorous in maturity excepting for the rule dark margin. Stem slender, hollow, enlarged at stipe for the whole length Spores brown, color of hair. If the mass is insufficient there is little.
Morgan incised

Longidorus - Common name: 
Caps yellowish to red, edges brown, fading to yellow, white or very pale. 
Stem concavous with cap at first, remaining somewhat darker in one than cap or gills because it is somewhat hygroscopic and retains moisture longer. Therefore at first caps and stems are rather darkish, but at length the cap is light like the gills. The margin of caps remaining dark longer than any other part. 
Caps and gills looking under lens, not polished. 
Stem fibrous looking, not showing a slight white pruinose more involved base foot and apex. 
Stem fibrous white. Flesh of cap and stem somewhat hygroscopic. 
Sporos: white, 2.7 x 3.87. 
Gills very narrow, branched. 
Gills also in rotten wood.

July 6th 1905
Ableak July 17th 1902
Growing in most places among sticks and leaves - a small plant suggesting Cortinarius.
Cap brown, looking shining - but looking pinnas under lens, hair broken, looking wavy - the gills show below the wavy gills brown, light brown, like cap - rounded behind, adulate with a slighter, decurrent, at base - stem shining - known from its habitat, looking pinnas under lens; band bearing a median trace which suggests the presence of a pinnas well, white or brownish according to the light, and pinnacles at apex, enlarged at base - spores brown, nearly elliptical. 2 x 6 sp-

Ableak July 20th 1902.
Found Caulis fistulae on the wood road to Beat's Hill, growing in two troops, the troops scattered more than a foot apart, and both groups composed of healthy individuals of all stages of development. One troop was of the usual deep yellow variety - the other wholly white, as mentioned by ones - the white was cream white, stems or marks showing slightly yellowish - but the contrast was very marked indeed. The one group appearing pure white in contrast to the dead leaves and evergreen surroundings. The other the full deep yellow. The white plants were coconrooms, all over the same cut.
Alstead, July 19th, 1902

Small objects on loophole bearing some resemblance to Pasiphae but more filmy - almost woody, the plants at first showing margins incurved and a slight cup-like depression - at maturity they may be quite flat with a small depression in the centre or the margins may be curved downwards. Caps may leave no depression at all, but curve over to the edge. Caps dark when young or moist; drying or watered to a very pretty brown - most finely velvety looking perhaps with freckled reflections. Beneath darker, brownish almost blackish at the point of insertion.

Alstead, July 19th, 1902

Tiny fungus on end of buried stick in woods. Plants light olive yellow, the very shallow depressions cup-like depressions deeper in tone than the stems. The margins involuted and scurfy under the lips - cup at depth in puberulum form.

Pluteus

Cap on plants, patterned after rain. Brownish-yellowish, a clear and cleaning color, similar to some inopsomum lines, drying to orange-yellow, wanting. Very strata, much thinner in center to show translucency, by transmitted light quite absent except in central portion. The Gill's looking attached to the pedicle, and showing an arched profile on the margin. Juvenile specimen. The pedicle, beginning: two to three in structure. The Gill's, Gill's rounded, behind and very slightly attached though looking free. Stem not very pneumatic, hollow even at first slight. & Strata, firm, compacted with very delicate phialides, slightly enlarged at apex. Slightly swollen at base.


Stem of the young fresh plant is central, prominent. The principal, deeply studded, with clear hairs from sheaths of annulus

Spores 9-9.8 by 12-12.6 long. The spores were cast on slide and not covered by cover glass, giving a curved seed like side view. Elliptical flattened at point of attachment.
Aberast uly 21 st 1902. In corn field found a Coprinus, less wide than a common fly near a smaller, more delicate, thin young plant white, close. 

Slaggy than common, the gills turning a lovely rose pink before darkening, darkening through dull pur-

dish hues at a somewhat early stage — all specimens

black, dripping black and rotulite. Corn at edges and

very thin. By cutting the cap of these inky specimens

from the stem the stem split into four parts precisely

so that the sections went an inch apart showing a shiny

hollow interior filled with the finest cobweb, very pale —

a piliform — Stem of this adult very beautiful dark

gray (implish tinted) fading into gray — gray into white

at the stem part

Bull the lead to blacken —

Aberast uly 21 st 1902. In woods, on ground

ill ceen — Black gray growing paler gray

with age, meandering — Straight nearly to the

apex — Cup conical at first becoming —

with age, bell — Base white, as fading,

attached with a thin discumen with yellow

trump, venose connected, growing paler gray

flesh only in umbro, palest gray. Stem flexuous —

twisted, concolorous with cap, little by paint

virous looking, hollow. Cup prominent under lens?

Odor paint alkaline.

Sparse white 6-7 µ × 9-9.5 µ

Espeguria. In wood.

Caps light yellowish gray, incrustation fibulose, margin incurved; gills attached; often appearing near in teams anony - stem fibulose clad under hair - smooth to velvety eye - rather dark or than the cap - white towards base at root. Gilts pink in weather specimens. Salmon pinkish.

Abstract. July 22nd 1902.

Large specimen if plant figured on page 11. Cap and gills of the same dull purplish hue - but the stem of this large specimen is rather a clear yellow very slightly decorated with purplish fibrils. Whole plant hygrophanous in texture and color. So much so that after rain one gets the impression that there is no flesh, the hygrophanous flesh transmits the light so fully that the gills appear as if attached to the stem as in Lachnum species. Found a similar specimen quite revolute, having gills pale brown, margined with the purplish hue. Stem yellowish with purplish fibrils. The gills, however, connected.
Abstract July 22

Nasunlica ?

Growing on sticks in the fence weed house, plenty of rough looking and hilly, brown with somewhat darker stems. Caps densely hairy, yellow, arranged in a very squamulose appearance. Margins densely hairy in tufts projecting from the stem. Flesh whitish firm, translucent with stem.

Stem appears solid at first but becomes fistulose with age, densely hairy squamulose dark brown, slenderest in the middle and enlarging towards the extremities; gills appear when young whitish— but it is the effect of contrast as the separate gills are brown tinged becoming brownish with caps, whole plant when old a little dimly dark brown. A tough plant. In the young plant the squamulus of cap appear dark against the lighter surface beneath, brownish squamules against reddish gills. Plants growing upon the roof and emerging from crevices in the decayed bark— LONGEST PLANTS ABOUT 8" ROADS IN CAPS— STEM LIGHT AT APEX BILLS ATTACHED AND NOT QUITE SEEN ON MARGIN.


Plant dark brown, very glabrous, when wet and very viscid on caps. Dry cap is yellowish. The stem and the margin dingy brown and forming a darker band. Bills purplish grey, attached, breaking away soon and appearing free, not close. Stems fleshless, soon fistulose, jimson. Colours but a little darker perhaps from moisture very sticky pricking on caps when dry under pressure.
Aboard July 25, 1902.

In rotten wood—

Plant somewhat hypogeous—buds when moist, rather dark—dry, pale, color of dead leaves—steam remaining dark.

Caps campanulate at first, then expanding with a blunt umbo, scarcely prominent white, margin striate; gills brown, attached somewhat branched, rounded behind—stem brownish, covered in part by an exceedingly fine reddish brown pruinose which makes it appear dark; stem slightly hollow especially at base. Stem fibrous, stiff, roughly looking, plexus—base enlarged—spores brownish or brown.

Tiny plant growing apparently in green blades—dead grass.

Caps white, slightly brownish in depressed center; prominent white flase, older plant rounded, striate to center, margin incurved; gills attached white; stem fibrous, noctes, deep yellow dead, white brown tinged, the lining cream color white—gills close. Plant Fig.

Aboard July 25, 1902—

Spores not easy to manage, think they are white, reduced entirely spherical, 2.8 μ in diam.
Habitat: Rocky 21st. Robusta — Bompton Brook in Glen of.
When wet after rain capes bright nearly brown, growing golden
yellow by drying out; flesh yellow. Gills bright, often more
color than wet caps. Not may be colored by the Capricorn's bright
run on 5 pores. Slightly deflected ring. Stem unequal

Plants: Gregarious
Plants have a strong smell, strong later but not disagreeable. Like rhubarb.

Roadside in grassy gutters under overhanging edges - Leptonia - Brownish, gilled, adult having a striate appearance, young plants quite even, fibrous and darker brown cap with margin incurved and umbilicate, gills pale brownish with a suggestion of pink tinge, attached but almost at once separating from stem so that even the youngest appear free, rounded below, stem slender, curved, concolorous, somewhat hollow.


In Copse beyond Robin Wood

On ground - Solitary Specimen - Cap dark brown fibrillosum, bluntly conical, fibres in drying parting to show the yellow flesh beneath, flesh thin, gills not very close, canary yellow as is also the somewhat twisted fibrillosum, hollow, past feeling stem, the fibres on stem showing tints of brownish after handling. This differs from H. Sphaericeps in having the gills attenuated behind instead of rounded as called for in this description.
Leptonia lampyropa

Alstead July 24th 1902

Hatting dark gray cap; firm, looking sugges-
ting stipe sometimes breaking up into squaw-
ness, and showing the lighter flesh beneath;
gills looking white at first, then growing pinkish
attached, rounded behind with a small decurrent
tooth, margin shows a dark line below the gills;
stem smooth, slightly pinkish looking but shining;
a pretty gray blue in adults — hollow —
find a variety having dark bordered gills of length decurrent
the spore measures slightly larger but is different in form. (Group
a Somewhat pronounced apicules changing the outline.

See page 32.

Alstead July 24th 1902

Leptonia in grass on hilltop —
Cap pale brownish, Spanish tinged,
flavor brownish, piled showing the white
flesh beneath, umbilicate, occasionally very
dehy indeed, not wet in umbilical rim —
gills attached, rounded behind and with a
small decurrent tooth, in the adult speci-
en the rounding of the cap and arrangement
of the gills gives an accurate effect — gills
and margin edged with a narrow line of
black, giving to the naked eye a dark
bordered effect, gills pale flesh color; stem
delicate, brown, slightly twisted, hollow, with
white mycelium at foot, concolorous,
spores pinkish, irregular, apiculate.
Alstead July 24, 1902

Leptotropha
Cap white, slightly umbilicate, fibrillose, cap rounded at first becoming flattened at length, margin dry to look yellowish – gills attached, rounded behind with a tiny decurrent tooth, white becoming faintly pinkish; flesh white throughout; stem fibrillose, attenuated towards root, pre-
quently quite broad and flattened at tip, and in that case grooved as if two veins were joined, hollows ribbed at base.

Cantharellus viridis - Alstead July 24, 1902
Plants all over - egg yellow - edge delicate and distant.

Alstead July 28th, 1902

Laccata with a very slim tapering downwards stem, toughly fibrillose, hollows stuffed slightly with white. Fleshy, color tinted = gills in a network form even from the very root. Porous if eaten covered with pale lilac mycelium - cap fibrillose, margin at first undulated.
Cap yellowish, later brownish yellow, or pink, when scattered. Edges risen and appear as yellow as P. carricum or C. decora. Stem green brownish in decay; stem concavous. The larger stem flattened, portions to a little. Cap expanded when watered and moist. Cap with edge rounded, squamous, from expurgation of filiform cuticle. Darker in the annulate centre and on the edge, the pileus suggest striae but the cap is not ciliate. Gills yellowish at first, becoming pale pink-tinted brownish. Stem yellow, assuming brownish hue. White mycelium visible in wood and on fruit. Surface delicately fibrillose, under lens. Stem hollows; flesh pale yellowish, nearly white. Gills not even in margin.

Altenaard July 21st 1902
in wood — Spores salmon pink - delicate line

Altenaard July 25th 1902 — Reem road
M. Atropaense waxen in color and substance. Pale yellow, concentrated. Stem darker, red with brown, also waxen-looking. Spores pink-tinted, perhaps by handling, Self becoming continuous below; expanding as grey and strongly opposed. Spores white, angular — long, asci.

(Compare with Cudonia circinans, Pers.)
Plate 4 in Silvers für Pilze wunde III.
Abundant July 25th 1907

Slump, near Jutisc

Plutus

Cap very frail, a mere pellicle to which are attached the rather distant, pale, unbranching gills—cap and gills pale pinkish ligocephalous. The surface of the cap slightly hairy in the under the gills slightly pilose underneath.

Stem white, slimy, slightly hairy at foot, grooved (fluted) rather than the velvety horn of striae. The striae and cap are peculiar as the striae are regular, branched while the gills are not yet the striae are caused by the gill attachment. The branches are caused by the attachment of the shorter gills which the pellicle makes appear branched striae. The grooves represent the attachment. The striae themselves are not forked—-the ridges between them are.

Abundant, ditched by road shoulder July 22nd 1907

 dull, deep ochre yellow, speckled here and there about the base—flesh white, - spicis sharp pointed, many branched appear with little attached to any wood—spicis pale but concordant, young plant lighter, brighter yellow; plant brittle. Most brilliant

Spores yellow
2.3-3.2 x
8.4 x long
Basionica+  
Spores dry

July 24 15  
Mount. On grass near house 190.

After rain,

Plants size and proportions shown in drawings. Section drawing shows how the fungus cuticle sometimes makes a small tip in the umbilicus—

Cap looking slightly fibrous, slightly shining, denser towards one margin brownish, thence from the edge in a little darker. Cap pale brownish gray.

A umbilicate, campylolate—flush white in cap and stem, very thin in cap except in center. Gill slightly attached or free, wavy, not close; pink when adult.

Stem, rather prismatic but fibrous, looking slightly phialide downward to the white to brownish at foot. Terminates thin, pruinose, foot very slightly enlarged, stem hollow.

Cantharellus cruciatus? A form as found in California corresponds to the description except that its spores are pink.

Found plants suggesting L. campestris, having a bluish gray stem.

But with caps pale brownish.

Found also plants having the dark gray caps and dark bluish stem having blue (?) margined gills—(did not use lens, "blue margins"

Describes the effect to the unassisted eye.)
Alstead, July 25 15 - Keene road Woods, on decaying wood, on ground - Most delicately charming plant - Almost white, the paintery gray cap and stem. Caps slightly angular-conical as in drawing, closely and finely tawny-tomentose under lens. Not shiny, the margin more densely tomentose than nourished when handled. Gills attached, palest pink-brownish, growing slightly darker; margin slightly incurved at first. Stem enlarged at foot. Canepitate, solid a little twisted, fibrous, tough. Tomentose. (delicately so.) Convolvous with cap. Spores pink. 7.5-8.4 x 9.8-14. -

Alstead, July 25 15 1902 - Woods, ground, Cadby road. Plant when collected after rain very dark showing as kernel points. The recurved pins - Caps when dry, dead leaf brown, pinwheels. The sharply recurved points of which make darkish squamules, gills brown, face ascending - Stem solid but slightly tracey hollowing - red brown, darker than the cap. Spicy, white pruinose, enlarged at foot. Size as in drawings - Exception: Spores brown, roughly elliptical. The spores covered with conical projections, though not seemed a tendency towards a sort of double headed projection instead of a simple one. Margins of gills not quite entire, somewhat crenate, white.
Abstract July 23rd 1902
Ground on borders of stream in edge of woods.
Cap has from young to old a pale cream colored umbo. The cap up to the umbo being a dead leaf brown, pilose, inapparent, some what conical at first, then revolute, always retaining the blunt conical umbo. Gill's pale brown, notter lighter than cap stem near white, fibrous, somewhat striate, primrose, enlarged at foot into a disk like form. Solid.
Flesh of cap and stem white. bill with small decurrent teeth.
Irregular spore, roughy spherical - hovenish.

Abstract July 25th 1902
Yellow, egg yellow plant on rotten stamps. Club shaped somewhat like ventricosa but having the consistence of Chloronema. Club grooved and flattened. Stem scurfy - hovenish.
Abatead - Woods, around dead junck
(at foot of stump) July 25th 1902
Caps yellowish, umb and pil-
ills egg yellow - stem concolor-
with cap
Cap bluntly conical, clad with
oppressed pilils, which break
up into areas on the umbo and
towards the margin. Giving up
roughish striped pilils look.
Leaving portions of the cap
quite base clad interjot light-
colored. Margin split, rough and
broken looking. Edges of cap and
stem white. Stem pilils, satial
and clad with yellow pilils - enlarged
at root. Gill: moderate: light brown -
at maturity, very pale brownish when
young. Spores brown, ovate elliptical.

Abatead - July 25th 1902. On leaves
Clitocybe - brownish white cap
a little darker in umbilicus - smooth
though slightly rough under lens -
gills crowded, very narrow, equal in width
to flesh, whitish, delinquent. Stem
flexuous, slender, hollow, pilils - very
slight tendency to alternate. Spores white
2.8 u broad by 4.2 long.
Abstract, July 26th 1902

In grass...

A cleaning delicate bright golden brown plant — Cap rounded at first, then expanded, slightly umbilicate, sometimes very markedly so. The cuticle breaks up into squamules decorating the yellowish brownish surface with dark points. If the cuticle does not happen to break as sometimes happens over a portion of the pileus the plant shows small to the umbilicus, usually the margin is striate and the remainder of the cap is covered with squamules. The squamules may cover the whole cap — flesh pale brown, gills pale brownish, attached, rounded below, the long gills quite distant and in occasional specimen in which the umbilicus is deepened as the cap expands the gills appear as seen looks at the profile, showing mainly the long gills, stem rather long and slender. Though frequently flattened and grooved at the foot, base covered with white mycelium, stem tapering toward apex, finely puberulous caps dolous.
Clavaria fimetaria. Spores white, nearly globular.

Albion, July 26, woods, on ground.

From Clavaria the much branched

rhizoids tipped with several very

acute apices, almost bristly, these

apices white, while plant usually

looking possible with the white spores.

the apices frequently seem clad with

fine prickles.

Clavaria nigilla. E

Albion, July 24. 1902 - In grass.

Clubs whitish at first, growing pale pinkly,

then brownish, cuticle cracks at tips

into small darker squamules, faintly

conspicuous under lens, densely white pro-

nose at base, clubs various in shape

cylindrical or broadened and compressed

obtuse or sub-acute, stem whitish, with

omentum. Spores whitish on glass, thin.

microscope yellowish.
Plants whitish, rather old, after rain, all the caps plane or revolute. The pellicle broken by expansion decorates the cap with areas of brownish in a way to give the idea that the point of the twin pellicle squamules might stand up in dry weather; until frequently well marked and always pale brownish. One cap showed much the usual appressed squamules that usually decorate an expanded firm cap—flesh white, thin, and grey or umbonate portion; gills attached, crowded, adhering with a decurrent notch, rather close. Stem firm, enlarged at foot, gray, tough, solid. Spores white, not quite elliptical, 4.2 x 7 μ.
Alsea - July 1902 -

Panaeolus

Cup pale - grayish - covered with shallow pits or lacunae, larger towards the apex, smaller on the lower half -

spore under lens - conical -

flask trich, nearly white, gills rather broad and rounded on the margin -

light colored, young black, strong white margined -

stem reddish, hollow, flesh within reddish, faintly pruinose and strongly exposed on side from base to apex -

white pruinose at foot - Dries well -

dry - Spores black
9-10 sp. long
6.5 - broad
broadly acute
Alstead, July 1902

Panaeolus -
Cap darkish grey, frequently brownish on umbo?

Stem fibrous, rather tough, not striate but sometimes twisted fibrous
Drys badly - deliquescent
Alstead July 1902

Panellus - in fields -
cap pale gray, with a greenish tinge - appendages-like with the remains of the evanescent veil - white pruinose, drop inflating deliquescescence - flesh thin, gray; gills adpressed ascending with very slightly marked white margins - the outer expansions fall cut sharply away in a nearly straight line - stem slight - red disk long, very slender, slightly flexuous - hollow - dries without deliquesce even in damp weather - pruinose externally on stem -
Alstead, July, 1902.

Pomolens? - in fields.

Caps brown, dark when moist, lighter brown when dry, usually light brown with a darkish ring or pleurocystid margin, densely brown pruinose under lens, when dry enough to be whole brown, and red enough to be nearly plate (see large drawing) the cap be corrugated and irregular and shows one zone near the marginal flesh thick under centre, concolous with cap - pills quite wide, 1/4 inch, tapering towards each extremity brown, lighter when young, nearly white bordered; Stem concolous with cap, often twisted, fibrous, looking under lens, very hollow and extremely bitter. White exudation at foot, foot enlarged, a little bulbous.
Albemarle July 27th 1902

Small plant in grass.
Cap cheiric greenish brown, darker on umbo, sometimes under less, usually at discus or discus, flesh thin white; gills free, pinkish, very broad, simply rounded behind, stem very fragile, soon flaccid, solid white at first darkening at lower half by age or bruising. Stalk bulbous broad, stem fibrous hollow under less. Spores pinkish brown— near globose 5.6—7.6—look like globsules pierced through for stringing.

Albemarle July 28th 1902

In grass

Pulisto marquella.

Cap pale tan, fibrous, slightly umbilicate, young cap convex, incised and irregular, margin apt to be darker than flesh; stem concolorous, stem fibrous. The ends of stalk giving a faint mottled effect, concolorous, not margin. Base slightly thickened, white to mentor—very delicate and pretty, brown depressed + produced with the spores.

Found three times 3 caps—
1 Hypomochrous looking. Margin very strict. 5 mm.
2 Cap fibrous looking made less to the eye smooth.
3 Cap delicately white pilled all over not showing stains.

Spores attached, rather close. Light tan at first becoming

Spores light brown.

Lactaria
Caps plane to revolute and depressed in centre, striate, in some specimens quite to the centre, pinnate, some more or less when young, in good specimens looking pale to full toned cinnamon color, whole whole covering to the white tomentose foot of stem, fills the darkest tint when old, young gills colorless with cap light toned; gills, broadly adnate, decurrent, the long gills distant, light cinnamon growing darker, stem slender, seldom or stalked, fibers slender, hence caps gutturted late day before show an ochraceous umbra.

Alstead, July 29th 1902. Sparrow wood.
Plants pretty but dingy pink. Cap and stem gills cream white.
Caps rounded, stem plane, not very regular, primrose, cracking in drying to show the white flesh beneath, margin wavy, gills variegated, attached, the short gills quite close, small the current needles; stem pinnate, the ends of gills, marking the stem with darker points on white concolorous, tapering towards base, concolorous yet more dingy, solid, white tomentose at base.
Plants prostræus.
Alstead, July 3rd 1907

Plant on mossy stump. Cap pale yellow, with faint brownish tinge, especially on under surfaces,looks under lens perhaps spiny, composed rather like to apex, recurved white, beautifully and distinctly circinate; gills distinct attached to stem. Stalk pale, pallid, assuming a pink or marish hue; stem canary yellow, slightly purplish. Very long, piliform, white in center at foot. Young plants delicate, white in upper half of cap, palest yellow below. Yellow stem quite enlarged at base, white peniius, though the peniius on adult stem looks yellow.
Abstract July 30th 1902
Marsumia

On leaves in woods —
Plume, reddish brown, striate, jillillos, gills very narrow, scarcely attached, yellowish, flesh firm.

Stem slender, long, attached to dead leaves by a disk solid, dark as cap, reddish but rendered leany by a very dense walled turquoise — When wet

The stem looks red, deepening as moist to wine color at base — Then dry the stem is whitish at base red.

Disk (convoluted with cap) at apex

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Abstract July 30th 1902
Marsumia with the same reddish stem as the last, but the stem is hollow and void with ale, stuffed when young, has a pallid pale brown cap which becomes soon involute. If spreading in umbro, gills nearly or quite free. Whitish and very close, nearly carpeta.
Altered July 30th 1902

In woods, on ground — one specimen

Boletus

Cap dark shining brown as if covered with a viscid gelatine, with viscid but glutinous margin striate; gills adnate with a decurrent tooth, pale brown, margins not even, not close — stem finnosed, muscular, darker and rougher at base; base swollen, ring medium.

Surface of cap entirely plane — Spores dry, look flattened, deepens on broad side; the pileas viscid mass, slightly curved.

Holena — July 31st 1902 — Bancroft Brook

On sticks and leaves — see page 18.

Most cleaning orange red velvet caps with cream white gills, stem concave with gills at apex, deepening down to dull purplish tone.

Have watched it since July 14th and have known today this revolute cap as the largest specimen seen — Plant drys to an orange oiled velvet not the cream.

Surface and color have been erroneously called.

The revolute cap is sometimes mere wrinkled. The stem is densely velvety. Precursory (colored) like cap — somewhat twisted.

Color of gills varies from milk white (at first) to cream white. The umbil may be a rich orange brown on the very young cap. The stem looks white, minute.

But the adult stem is colored by the stem premurn...
The small orange-colored Collyria noted on page 164 has a curious quality— in seeking to estimate its density and viscosity I dipped the cap in water, holding it in a stem-like stem. The water stood upon the Gill surface like a large globule, when allowed to remain leaving the surface dry— both the articles and the Gill surface shed the water in this way like a repellant cloth. The margin of the Gill is even and at maturity slightly browner margined.

Plants prepared, no smell— stems tough, cartilaginous, filaments at length somewhat connected, strongly so behind.

Allstead, July 31st 1902

On ground in woods—

Clavaria fragilis— clubs white, simple solid, (though the longest one split itself open for full length as it lay on the table appearing hollow)

Simous at base, stem not obvious

Polygona admirabilis for as found in Allstead was a slender (½ in) round, flexible brownish stem to the head pillar (up) one inch to 1½ inch thick— 2 inches long.
Alstead, July 31st 1902 - On ground

Caps dark when moist, pale and
gray when dry - dark purplish
brown, becoming purplish grayish -
fibilloso, slightly satiny; margin at
first incurved; flesh waxy white with
a hygrophanous layer next the gills - gills
waxy white, broad, curved, rounded
below with a decurrent tooth; stem
smooth and shining, phorus stiata;
hollow, enlarged slightly at base; flesh
white. When moist, flesh of cap + stem some-
what dark. 23 yrs

Alstead, Aug. 1st 1902

Polypons -

Surface of caps - fibilloso decora-
ted, brown (pale brownish), de-
pressed in Centre; margin slight-
ly fibilloso (or hairy), wavy -
Pores small, pore surface white -
The pores decurrent on outer side -
Stem in long lines - margin also shiny -
The decurrent pores as lines - Stem
pale yellowish, shading into the lines &
the cap - densely pruinose. 3 yrs
Alstead - July 21st, 1902

On sugar maple grove -

Plant grows on side hill and was first diverse in its proportions but the color and habit of the two similar -

Cap dark purplish gray when young, paler, the flesh purplish, the dark squamules upon the white flesh beneath -

The young cap being quite silver in general aspect with dark squamules and dashed channeling of margin; gills attached; in some specimens very wide - two types of caps, one flatish, the other conical; the gills nearly filling the caps in each case; pinkish gills.

Stem 2 various lengths, the medium ones seeming most normal; purplish gray, often lilac at first, reddish, clad with filils (purplish) and when very young purplish pruinose; whitish at apex, darkening toward the foot which may be enlarged - sometimes twisted; hollows. Flesh white - as is the flesh of the cup -

Spores pink, quite irregular, gills rather distant, blackish points on stem towards base.
Collybia zonata - Westwoodland July 31, 1902

Abtead, Camp Branch
July 31st, 1902

Pleurotus which growing on rather a small stick about a pretty semicircular form which made very pretty contors. P. metallicus?
2. Tommins

Cap orange tinted flesh color some
what veined with lighter lines, de-
pressed in center. Stems?...was...
Firm incurved lights in base. Stem center
dead with white prills pressed closely
against the gills as if the remains of an
appendage. "Fleshy" said. Gills creamy white,
prills tinged by the flesh colored lines. Stem
showing flesh colored in the soaked
areas. The remainder of the surface white.

Instead - Aug. 13, 1902 - 13. Stumps -
Small plants. Small of drawings. Grand
Cap velvety looking, prisms under lens,
young plants quite dark, slightly purplish
brown, older plant becoming lighter, gray-
brown with some purple tinge
margin at first pressed to stem
at length, white - gills white, white
becoming creamy, attached, slightly de-
current, forked, needle, flesh greyish,
stem, gills, giving a shining slightly
shaded satiny look. Cinnamonous with
pellets, hollows.

Spores extremely
difficult - the plants do not contain any - sections are not satis-
factory, and the crushed still yields a mate. The brown presence
fine scattered spores being the most numerous. In all, the spores is a
seed shaped form. - 3 x 5 sp. - not being a fairly frequent form -
Alstead, Aug. 2nd 1902. Sugar House
Cap reddish, (pinkish tawny) reddish on
margin, satin smooth, sticky to the
wet finger, margin striate —
gills orange, attached with a
decurrent tooth and very much
rounded behind, distantly — stem
satin, sticky to a wet finger, pilly
within, hollows, leaving loose curled
pilis within the hollows. Stem — stem
shows a color, pitting spots colored within con-
colorous with flesh of cap — externally
Tawny orange except at apex — apex light-
 Flesh of cap descending unchanged into
V/ma — Dyes yellow to orange. — H. Marginatus?

Alstead, Aug 2nd 1902

On ground

Caps by groops overturn, pilly clad un-
der tous, orange brown, drying ochra-
ceous gray and pilly looking to the
washed eye, old cap pale brownish
margin extending below. The
gills: gills whitish tinged
yellowish by the reflection
of the yellowish margin?
attached with a decurrent
tooth. Stems brownish, tinged yellowish.
pilis, but mycophorus shining, fimbria
premusa, hollow from the point darkly
at foot, mecumum, white at foot. Effects
whole plant between yellow + brown.
Stems lighter at apex — see p. 52.
gills in adult, ventricose.
Stems firm, striate.
Instead, Aug 2nd 1907 - In woods

On ground Sugar House

Cortinarius

General effect of plants rather

light colored, purpleish -

brownish - pinkish

looking on cap -

with ochraceous

brown - pale

spanish on

Swollen base

Caps purplish brown

with ochraceous umb -

after expression of cap -

margin incised at

first, with a light

brownish colored

veil between the

margin and receding ring -

Veil evanescent -

gills attached

with a decurrent tooth, rounded

behind, purplish at first, becom -

ing brown, rather darkish in

really old specimens -

Heel of cap

and stem homogenus, pale, pur -

pleish -

Stem solid, phialaceous, purplish, concolor -

with cap, rather clearer color, whitish on the bulbous

part below the ring, young plants light colored -

Spores

magn. brown -

Plant appeared dry
Plants brown in cap and annulus under less surface faint wither or slightly cotton, usually depressed in center even in the very small specimens. It was difficult to find a plane one; often found a small papilla: feel whitish, wetting in water, little whitish, broadened, the long ones and the short ones branched, rather close, warm and alternated at each end: stem solid, white within, brown without, white pruinose at apex densely hairy below, brown hairs; stem tough, plant firm - Species

Plants yellow like S. Semiglobata - but little leaf brown in age without a trace of purple. Lift old caps young and old pointed at center in stead of sub-circular - 4 specimens - Stem yellow like cap + hollow.

Found C. pholium - growing on leaves instead of on wood with spreading, decurrent gills. Stems very thick 13/4 in length, arising in water like Marsammia.
From Mycological Exhibit -
May 9, 1902 - C. Obliquus -
Continuus - all over.
pale colored - gray but

tinged towards violet.
Cap pillosus, smooth
and dry. Sporangia - mar-
gin showing brownish
traces where the veil had
been attacked, some-
what wanting at first
in center - zills nar-
row, attenuated at
each end and some-
what narrow - pole
ashes of rose, deepening
with the color of the spores
but not becoming very brown.
Stem pillosus, solid, pale
colonized at base, showing
Some like the cap
some traces of the pillosus ring.
Stale, thick, pale.
Spores yellow brown, rather light - Oblong - Slightly apiculate
in appearance when wet under cover glass.
measure same as when
dry.

Abundant only July 12th - 30th - Continuus - 2 plants very near
like the above in appearance - size - kernels flat - Red like stem
within and without show no traces of violet. Reddish brown.
center of caps above or very slightly depressed in center. Though wide
some labeled as a - no nobs. Clay upon stones.
Some might mean - smooth, elliptical, 5.5 x 4 sp. - 7.7 x 5.6.
Arlington Aug. 26th 1902.

Under pine trees nearly concealed by pine needles as a rule - Caps up to 4½ in. Steam up to 3½ long. Substance very light + brittle. Caps slightly velvety, very finely poriaceous under lens, maroon at length. Stem rather short, striate (knobbed striate), mucilaginous in flour.

All appearance but sometimes showing three lines in centre of stem white except just under the separable cuticle where it is pinkish-purplish or rosy pinkish tinged - Gill rather close, not wide and yellowish white at first. Though their effect in wear is the gills at all ages is yellownude. Gill become rather broad ½ in in large specimens - Margin incurved at first. Stem somewhat tapering upward concolorous with gills but paler and tinged pinkish-purplish like upper side of flesh striate looking, solid. Spores white.
Miss Emery Aug. 24th 1902

Young plants beautifully colored - somewhat lighter toned in stems and almost white at slightly swollen base - old plants lightly brownish all over, though the parasite tent longer, sometimes at extreme of whorls, in filaments in stems, in the darker layers of ... flesh just under the fibrous pellicle of cap and stem and the plate to which the gills are attached.

Cap pilillow clad with an more or less acute umbro, filaments sometimes break into small areas on or near the umbro with maturation causing a squamulose appearance; flesh thicker in umbro but as thin as possible towards the margin. White, solid homogeneous with stem, margin scarred, striate, slightly puckered in to stem at first. Universal pilillow veil at first, the margin of cap showing traces just above the edge and the spores resting on the stem to show where the fibres parted with expansion. Stem slightly colored at apex and base, pilillow clad. The fibres slightly adherent to suggest annulo-zonate lines, striate at apex and paler, concolorous with cap but paler, white at root, solid, fibrous within and without. Flesh shining white fibrous except near the surface where the peronid (lilac) lines linger near the cortex. Gills of adult ask a mes. Varnish, slightly attached. Slightly rounded behind. Spores pale brown, ovate, elliptical, smooth.
Hamptons Aug. 26th
By roadside - apparently in fine mossy banks -
Helvella gracilis R. probably a form of H. elastica.

Pale to medium brown without
snow white within; stem white at apex, becoming gradually brownish below.

Pileus free from stem though when much rolled over may at first adhere to itself at
points, brownish, slightly dentate or lacunate;

velvet looking and well sprinkled with unicellular particles
the larger ones looking like crystals under the lens - & -

underneath white velvet looking

slightly grained or rather

mutually lacunate; stem long,
cap to four inches, delicately palmate,

one under lens, slightly toppling upward
solid certainly at first and unleash like
the exterior of cap. - Cap drooping

lax when old.
Hardwick Aug. 28th 1902. To ground in an older swamp.

Groups of small plants, apparently all the same species, though the color of the caps varied from pale ochreous almost paler, to light reddish brown with umb (and young plant) sometimes quite dark.

Cap plane or slightly depressed in center, delicately furnished under lens and shining with small white particles when under lens. Margin densely pruinose when young, downcurved at first, umbo when dark, dark pruinose under lens; gills concolorous with cap, slightly paler at first, attached slightly and with a small decurrent沟壑, margin showing white and shining particles under lens making the surface velvety looking.

All the specimens from youth to age I examined showing gills of the same character; Stem fibrous, slightly hollow. Stem fibrous, concolorous but darker than the pileus except at the slightly swollen foot which was white with mycelem — a barley brown mycelem. Stem slightly striate fibrous under lens. Spores brownish, under microscope in 

Spores 

Sporo 1-2 apparently the same in color, size + shape through the plant dry in two colors.
Handich - Aug. 29th 1902. On Stump

Hypholoma -
Cap brown at first, becoming velvety-
carneous - slightly pruinose under lens -
rounded at first with edge incurved -
showing traces of the veil situated over dark-
appendiculate patches on mature
specimens, or a whitish border on
younger caps - Veil pruinose -
delicate, white, soon disappearing -
bills adnate with a small
decurrent toot, tolerably close when
young, brown, somewhat paler at first -
Stem pruinose, shining, white above
but usually growing brown below -
with a sheathy mantle, usually grown
what enlarged at base. The enlarged
point white with a cottony mycelium.
hollow - Flesh white, or nearly so.
Spores probably brown. - Poons under micro-
scope, regular, small - (cont)
Plants by contrast appearing snow white—by they have tinges of brownish upon inspection. Caps piliform clad, with a pointed umbo, nearly white, pointed ovate becoming plane with a peaked umbo, margins at first appressed to stem, flesh white except a brownish tinge in the layer just beneath. The cuticle (floral cuticle)—fibrous universal veil—gills scarcely attached, nearly white at first, becoming pale brownish. Margins look white prominent under hand even after the gills are brown (with spores). A tiny decurrent tooth: stem solid, white within and whitish, piliform, stiata at apex prominent (white) especially at apex slightly diminuate, blunt at attachment and slightly enlarged. After the pale brown spores have fallen the ends of piliferous stems as dark points upon the stem. Spore brownish, bead shaped, single large nucleus (medullus dark brown.)

Hardwick. B. latens, B. ornatum, C. corni cropaevum, C. minutilis.
Harpsichord, Aug. 31, 1902 - Hales Swamp - near John Page's - Naucoma

Cap color of dry chestnut brown, pinkish buff, etc., and pinkish buff, giving a whitish bloom especially about the pointed umbos - margin thin and showing traces of a pinkish veil; flesh same brown as the cap; solid. gills concolorous but a richer color, pale yellow brown, rather broad and rounded behind, attached with a decurrent tooth which runs some distance on the stem - stem fibrous, brown but darker than cap. gills thin, over the brown when fresh, spanning with drying - enlarged Spores brownish, obtuse, slightly apiculate, frequently a slightly at first - large bright nucleus

Pungatory Swamp - Ellis - Sept. 5th 1902 -

Plants brown all over, gills brighter brown than cap. cap hyphal; clad with fine dark squamules - cap hyphal; clad with fine dark squamules - cap hyphal; clad with fine dark squamules - cap hyphal; clad with fine dark squamules - cap hyphal; clad with fine dark squamules. veil thin and extending beyond the gills; gills not very close, yellow brown, attached by a small decurrent tooth; slightly emarginate; flesh pale, fibrous, dingy brownish, confluently and more geniculate with stem; stem solid, longer at first, paler at apex, brownish gray, clad with the rather dense remains of the fibrous floccose universal veil which is heavier upon the stem; breaking into dark squamules of larger (and more irregular) size than on cap. Spores bright + light brown, 4X5 sp. dry + wet alike.
Sulphur Pond. Reservation Sept 9, 1902

Among sphagnum and low bushes -

Cap whitish, membranaceaous, usually hygrophanous, delicately striate near its disk; thin lines showing faintly yellowish - also a tiny yellowish on the vent; cap conical at first, then campanulate; gills white, distant, decurrent. Stem pilose, whitish above, yellowing below.

Stem pilose, Whitish above, yellowing below almost at root. Whole plant often and pinnules very fast and is subject to insects making it impossible to get a complete section.

Sulphur Pond Reservation Sept 9, 1902

On dead leaves -

Plant delicate, membranaceaous but rigid and free from insects -

Cap white, membranaceaous, depressed in center, frowny; fibrils looking under lens or possibly pruinose; the membran delicate and apt to be wandly upturned; gills narrow, decurrent very close, branched, often more than once, venose connected to membran through decorated by white dots or tufts - (pruinose in Sporangios!); stem pilose, scarcely solid, pruinose, white and attached to dead leaves by a flat disk - whole plant somewhat pruinose, especially the margins of the gills - white everywhere. Flesh only at center. The gills prove viscid to the touch and a great wadipping power make the decorations of the gill margins clear viscous gelatinous - gills becoming cream color, also spores white, smooth, oblong, slightly apiculate.
Salem, Sept. 13th, 1902
Mr. Ropes - Or tan
Beaster Morgan
Pendium brown with
a pinkish tinge on
the exspendium and
slightly roughened
(apex quite pointed)
The inner layer of ex-
pendium quite thick and lightly colored
Corty thin, The plant opens at the apex forming about
six thick recurved segments which display the rather
flattened brownish-gray pendium - Orjica single
-columella distinct, spores in mass olive-brown dark. Spores
pink-rough, spherical. 2.5 - 3.5 sp. (wet)

Myc. Club. Sept. 13th, 1902
Beaster
Pendium sessile or a
white roughened way -
or thickened epidermis
Expendium thin. smooth
lighter colored on outer layer
dark gray and cracked surface on inner
face, becoming darker. opening from center
in several acute points and displaying
the lighter exspendium loses a thin cuticle
showing a very lightly gray velvety surface. Orjica
Spored globose. very slightly rough. brownish, large
Myc. Club - Sept. 20th 1902

cells Courses?

Caps at first gray, drying lighter
and yellowish tinged - cuticle fibrous
darker on margin, margin at first in-
curved; gills attached with a small de-
curved tube, whitish, simulata, not near
stem fibrous looking, usually firm, coars-
ones with cap but slightly darker?) with white
mucilaginous at base, base swollen, stem from
the first somewhat hollow - flesh whitish
3 x 5 sp.

Lynn Woods - Jackson Falls, Sept. 22nd 02
On decayed stump

A tiny plant, quite hypophleunous,
cap bluntly umbonate white waters, rose, red,
striae to the hemi in watertort, margin slightly
incurred; gills very decurrent, distant, white +
woody, two lengths; stem enlarged at base white
hypophleunous and semi-translucent, slightish fibrous clap
and the tubes pink tinged sometimes at maturity, hollow-

flesh white except in a layer beneath the cuticle which is
rosy red (rosy like some coral between the pink + red kinds)
and the densest layer next the gills is faintly colored —
Spores probably white, could not get a mass, apiculate, elliptical with
one bright nucleus 5 x 3 sp.

On decaying stumps.
Caps pruinose under leaves, darker in centre, reddish brownish. A rather flat cap but with margins down turned. Very little flesh even in centre but places firm. Flesh whitish in cap. Gills free, quite pink at first but becoming dark brown. The pink in rather of dark pink. Stem very hollow, enlarged at foot, somewhat slender, slightly flexuous, rather long, darker than cap but about the color of the umbo. Spores brownish.

Wareham. Sept 23-4 1902. (See p. 61.)

Purgatory Swamp. 20 1/2 "
Lynm. 22 1/4 "

On ground in quiet margins of swamps, by roadside at Wareham, under trees always. Plants from all three places small but showing all stages of development. Description of color the same as p. 61. Lilac likes in youth, 3 species somewhat lilac tinted especially about umbo in middle age, fading finally to pale brownish or cap and whitish on stem. Caps retain the umbo long but may become entirely plane in the brownish age. The gills showing much in the proper view. Spores color of adult gills, pale brown.

Steam becomes hollow.
Spores fan-shaped elliptical.
4-4.5 x 7+ 9 x wet.
Saxeville. Sept. 26th

Cortinarius.

Cap smooth, satiny under the lens, lightly cracking from the first becoming plane remnants on stem + tinged especially under possible twisted, somewhat gills attached with a small dark leaf brown darkening little not crowded: Plant appears at first incurved.

Spores light brown 1/2 sp x 4 sp - wet single large nucleus
1902. On ground in mixed woods, by wood road.

Staining to the eye through pilillise and slightly rough on dark brown, or brownish-ochraceous: margin in creased, cap dry first through gathered in worst weather, hemispherical or revolute: slighter pilous veil which shows in the bottom margin, whitish brown-tinged: flesh firm, whitish, brown-dish: stem solid, whitish, aning wite age, pilillise, slighte-looking, enlarged of foot, solid, flesh brownish tinge; current bottle, emarginate, brown from the first, a pretty slanting gills very close on margin, (crowded), long gills as inclined to be caspitate, growing in clumps - margin Spores bright brown.

Saxonia. Sept. 26th 1902.

Nicole. Plant small, olive green tinge, especially when young, unto darkish, margin growing nearly white at maturity - stem if young plant shows tinge of green though in general flesh and stem are whitish, yellowish-white, stem slightly enlarged at base; Small very slightly though might suggest Saponaria to a keen sense, gills show reddish tinge now and then. Cap 2' broad at maturity, plant 2' high, base alternates below the ground.
South Hadley, Sept. 28th 1902. — On grass of lawn, under trees.

Plant white; cap nearly membranaceous, though there is a slightly layer of white flesh in centre; cuticle present showing in longitudinal rift. Flesh beneath suggesting striae; flesh white; gills free and distant from the stipe even at the base, looking yellowish at first, becoming tinge
deciduous, more brownish, some with dark brown, re
corneous, some with dark brown, some with dark

South Hadley, Sept 27th 1902. — On wooded banks by woods edge.

Cap at first conical, somewhat expand
ing, lightly brown, densely tomentose. The hairs showing a slightly white
fibrous texture over the brown trama
to a prominent and darker; gills lightly brown with a
slightly white margin attached to a decumbent stipe, the inner surface of cap and the gills sur

inner surface of cap and the gills. Surface promiscuous looking
under hairs; stem firm, slender, lighter in color with
darker in the center, solid, non-gemmos with caps
concolorous with cap though lighter — enlarged at base —

The plant is quite dark when moist, and a pretty lightly
yellow brown when dry. Sponges very light brown — large —
somewhat ellipsoidal, single large nucleus [9 sp. long, 5 sp. wide — (wet)] —
[9-10 sp]
South Hadley, Sept. 26th 1902.

Lactarius ciliolides

Cap densely matted with tomentum, white at first becoming yellowish, depressed in centre, having small drops of moisture under the leaf, evidently viscid as dead leaves adhere to the surface. Mill white and sparse, exceedingly acid, flesh white and thick, homogeneous with stem; gills narrow, yellow white, very close, branching. Stem short, tapering downwards, white solid, having rust particles at its base like fine pilums.

South Hadley, Sept 26th. 1902. - Grass tufts by road.

Psilocybe? Cap about an inch across, stems 2 1/2' high. Spores brown to dark. Hypophaenum. The cap a very firm dark to colors, subumbrellaceous, depressed in centre and striate to dished when dry. Petulaveri; gills rounded, distantly dark brown at maturity, attached with a tiny decurrent tooth, marigold white; stem hollow, veined, striate at top and whitish, darker below. Basidiospores, subcaespitose Spores look rather pale brown under compound microscope, large, 9-10 sp. long, 4 sp. wide. One or more brightly colored.
South Hadley Sept. 21st 1902

Lepista

Cap light colored, brownish-pink, cuticle often cracking into areas showing the white flesh more or less through, fibrous structure. Shows the flat umb. very little, though the flesh is very slightly except in the umbonate part, and the young plant shows the form of the flesh; margin very keen, striate; gills rather distant, rather broad, sometimes branched, whitish tinged pink at venus face. The section shows the stem to be peel, but as one looks into the deserved cap there is an appearance of decurrent colorless caused by slight projections of the substances the stem delinges. Stem is smooth beneath the cap, filiform, solid, nearly equal, yet apt to be slightly enlarged at apex, concolorous with cap, and showing traces of a ring. Picked in moist weather the caps are slightly sticky to the hand.
South Hadley Sept. 30th

G. Peckii, in woods
Cap orange; varying from orange yellow to orange red, according as the reddish orange cuticle makes more or less even the orange under layer, cap unbroate at first, then plane covered with small squamules. Flesh white in solid, becoming yellow white, becoming stained brownish and even on margin.

Spores - Small, somewhat fusiform, tapering towards each extremity, whitish at apex, covered below with orange red squamules, hollow or stuffed.

South Hadley Oct. 2nd 1902

Cortinaria - Fomes decorticans or dead leaves. Caps conical, dark gray, striate to dish covered at first with scattered whitish floccel, cap campanulate and high, with brownish umbes; gills narrow, dark gray, like cap, becoming black; stem 5+ inches long, tapering upwards, white, flanneus, hollow. Plants soon become extremely moist and watery make yellow due to clear fluid (12 or 3 drops to 6 oz.) where the caps lies. The umbes is a bit of clear brownish jelly so that one can look through and see transmitted light with the blackened gills appearing free. Plants delicate and rare.
South Hadley, Sept. 27th 1902

Moistened bank by roadside.

Caps: light yellowish brownish, slightly decorated with darker filids, liable to show traces where the filillone ring adhered. At rather a wide distance from the margin; margin at first in curve, then a little extended beyond the gills; veil filillone and rather copious attached in the stem for a third of an inch or less, above and below the level of the gills, or for more than half an inch below the margin of the gills, white, but showing purplish tinges; gills attached, narrow, slightly rounded behind at first, then slightly decurrent, pale but brown tinged becoming pale brown; stem firm, brown decorated faintly with bands left by the stretching of the cuticle, effect concave over but pale, to be long and slender, solid, slightly enlarged at base, and light white at base; flesh whitish, showing purple tinges when young, especially at upper portion of stem.

Species pale light brown.
Stropharia umbonata

South Hadley Sept. 30th 1902

On damp in pasture —

Plant yellowish or yellow — not frequent — After much rain caps markedly umbonate, conical at first, then expanded and a little waved at maturity; viscid; flesh thick inumbo soon becoming membranous. Towards margin, yellowish; gills light yellowish at first growing dark, distant. Documentation: the document cells running as striae down the stem; margin at first

Stem long, slender, hollow, yellowish; darkening with age and drying; swollen to a small bulb at

Spores dark chocolate in microscope (wet) broadly elliptical; large, with slightly apiculus

14—15 sp long; ½ sp broad —
South Hadley, Sept 29th 1902.

Plums up to 2 in. across, conical -
conical than dome shaped, very vis
over the surface of the cap; due
thick, compared with that of
the disk, unchanging, 5 sq.
in 13. Pla face

6-7 sp. (wet)
by 2-2½ sp.
Boletus elegans? Under pines. Convex with a marked tendency to be bluntly pointed, rotted rid with brown glutin, all except buttons showing reticulations to the conglutination of the glutin. Pellicle easily removable, rotten. Flesh pale yellow, rotten thick, nearly white below or than in B. Flavus. Pores small, angular, tubes longer than bars, (up to 1/2 in) depressed around stems, tubes and pores brownish ochraceous. Stem 1/2'-2' long, 1/2'-1'/2 thick. Stout, con-towards the base, streaked and blotched with solid brown-purple, like the under surface of the veil, finely pored, olate with granular dots above the ring (pale yellow or whitish above the ring. Veil rather dry and papery, whitish, marked below with streaks and patches of the glutin?), readily separating from the margin of the pileus, firmer than in B. Flavus, drier. 30 specimen.
South Hadley, Sept. 29th 1902. Under larches.

Pileus up to 6 in. across, convex, then expanded, smooth, easily separable, thinner than in B. elegans; flesh pale tan in B. elegans. Tubes about 1/4' long, small, appendages curling into the marked reticulations. Tube solid, stout, 1 1/2' to 3' long, yellowish, with not 1 even color, nearlly uniform but veined (when young), reticulation most conspicuous.

Yellow, delicate, thin from margin to pileus, glutinous, finally shrinks to appear wanting.

Dec 19th
(Europe) - Boletus flavus. Even, yellow, or with evident colored glutaeum. Pelllicle yellow, turning darker + dingy, when cut, and firm, dark (variable) shorter than in B. edulis, more or less de-stem, yellow ocheraceous, then brown ocheraceous. Stem dark markings, sometimes very dark brown-refractant but longer at base, upper part sheathed with the glutaeum, related above ring (sometimes also dotted) dots on stem above the ring and below are reticulations. Veil white in almost transparent, tearing away irregularly and in shreds, banded above point of attachment by a ring of orange colored up to small compass, even in some cases negative to as above the veil the stem is clear pale yellow at the very a.

Often stained with red brown just above the ring. Speci-
rarum - hundreds - in well wooded rings 6 to 15 feet in diameter. Outside the woods in moss and grass stems were darker, longer and more brown. Darker.

The locules were planted as small seedlings about 1885-1886. A single locule on a lawn or a lawn 4/4 mile from the hill had its troops of B. flavus. Later on the same hill found plants dark about the ring, red-brown reaching almost to the pores.
South Hadley Oct. 1st 1902

In damp woods a delicate Hygrophorus white, with very dense distant gills soon becoming paler. Plant moist but not viscid. (section)

Hygrophorus

South Hadley Oct. 1st 1902

Hygrophorus claviformis and another apparently related but larger and having squamules only at base. Squamules at apex of stem, white squamules, very viscid, cap not having squamules but a smooth margin. The w Joe yellowish not breaking into squamules at all. Gills a little wiser decurrent. Plant more solid, stem often long. Both plants hard in sheer weather. Drops of clear fluid standing on the apex of the stem. The larger (yellow umb) grow in woods among leaves, and the cuticle then dry cracks into areas.
Spores long, slender, slightly thickened at one end 5.5-7 sp. long x 2 sp. wide

Abstrad July 31st 1903

Small grey small plants of same structure & color. (Ivory white)
Caps dry? Hypoplicum. Not at all umbonate. Slightly striate or wavy in small ways, stem hollow. Spores broadly elliptical, very granular within. 5 x 4 sp. - Sometimes apiculate. 6 x 4 sp. wet. Some spores apparently end-ni appear globular.
South Hadley, Oct. 24, 1923 - grew in damp
wood roads.

H. hygroscopicus?

1. Caps up to 2 1/2 in. broad, dark grayish brown, drying to a pale pink-yellow, slightly alabaster, finely striate on margin; campamulate, then expanded; margin somewhat incurved; flesh thin, when moist shows a pale lavender beneath two dark gray hygroscopicous rues; gills yellowish brown; cap, spores brown, oblong, stem up to 3 1/2 in. long, by 1/4 in. white, somewhat fibrous clad, brittle, hollow, tapering upward. Whole plant excessively brittle - 6 plants.

2. Plant procaria. 2 dozen plants - crowded - Caps when moist hygroscopicous, a pretty yellow, brown; when dry, centre lighter, ochnaceous; sometimes bluish whorled; at base, shining particles, campamulate, then expanding, somewhat finely rugose about the stipe; margins whitered by the delicate white tissue projecting out which soon disappears; flesh thin, hygroscopicous, whiteish in centre larger, not downy genous with stem; gills pale brownish becoming yellow brown; rounded by 1/2 in. thick, rather narrow, quite close, very even; stem hollow, rather shining looking, nearly equal, often clad with white hairy tomentose at base.

Drying makes the caps quite rugose.

H. subaqualeum?

Spores brown, oblong, smooth. 2 sp. x 4 sp. 1 very
Wareham Oct 4th 1902

L. subpurpureus (see instead July 24th 1900) by roadside, dry ground.

Cap pinky-orange with a gray lustre over as if a viscid coating had dried on, by artificial light the lustre is quite sparkling, glowing as shining dots or points. Calthric & cap quite depressed 

South Hadley Oct 24th 1902

Nicolaena? Plants in a pretty ring around a tree in a grove, thickly clustered at times.

Caps reddish brown or medium brown when wet, lighter, when young before the cuticle has broken into squamules, umbonated, becoming nearly plane with age; gills rounded belted and slightly attached by a decurrent tooth, pallid becoming brownish, so that the plant may appear with dark concolorous in age. Stem solid, enlarged at both apex and base. Pale brownish, decorated with brown squamules. Spores white, slightly oblong - smooth.

4-4.5 sp. x 3.5-4 sp. (wet).
6 sp dry, dark sphere light, brown granules
1 sp wet light A light, "Magnum Oct. 17 th 1902"
bearer hygroscopicus

On ground, the stalks apt to expand being
rather. Light leaf would, only two out
of a dozen or more plants being visible until the
earth was disturbed or removed.
Peduncle dark brown, earthy, slightly fibrous
looking; Exostipodium light, slightly tinged brownish.
and when expanded cracked into areas showing the
darker hues of the Exostipodium more or less. Peduncle
opens at apex into 8—12 rays— which close inward in
drying, flattened when moist; Exostipodium densely beax
Tomato, brown, with brownish-grayish Tomato, opens
at the apex in a single orifice. Spores dark, brown, con
mass, spherical, rough Base slightly thickened.

Lynmouth, about Oct. 16 th a dark brown inclusion
forming in pine woods. Ccps about two inches across, dry
pine, jibe looking, smooth, firm, cracking (splitting)
gills dingy yellowish, becoming brownish spotted.

Lynmouth about Oct. 16 th A small boletes suggesting 13
groundhuhb but bearing on the margin the appendiculate re
main of rather a thick white veil— Plant 1"—2" cap diam,
stem short— Plant growing in dry mossy ground near pine woods.
Among moss or in and on dead de-
cayed leaves in very moist ground.
Two or three scletosomes were confined
within the epidermis of old grass stems
occasionally one appeared attached to
a small dead sodden turf.

Plant small, brown, cup shaped — the cups having
their margins contracted somewhat at first as a rule. Though
more were observed closed among some hundred specimens,
cups were observed expanded into a vase like form and
those specimens appeared rugulose within — the interior
a little lighter colored than the exterior.
Stems slender, varying much in length, flexuous, very dark
brown towards the foot.
Scletosomes read shaped, grooved, nearly or quite black,
very variable in length up to half an inch, the walls
quite thin, rather even in thickness, the interior white,
sporily under less. For size and form see drawings.
Ipswich June 6th 1903

Plants in sand among Ulmus. In full flower - Whole plant brightly brown
pale, (oelmacea) at apex) stem.
The cap darkening with age.
Plants tough, fibrous usually
usually being umbonate often
with a depression in centre
umbone - occasionally almost umbonate
Whole plant fibillosa
clad. Cap fibillosa-clad. Some
wheat inclined to be wavy or lobed, rather thick tough
Margin incurved when young, and retaining some curve
even when plane with age.
Very slightly fibillosa well at
First, caused by the rippling up the outer layers (outer fibros) of
The stem as the margin begins to expand. Stem fibillosa
Tough and elastic, homogeneous throughout. May be nearly
solid if slender, or quite extensively hollow if stout. Then
slender stems are less frequent and are accompanied by caps
broadly umbonate. The stout stems are the average and the
accompanying caps are depressed in centre of webs in pow-
portion as the stem is hollow. The stem is buried in the
sand for a quarter to an half its length - Tapering towards
the base. Flesh dry fibrous. Pale ochraceous - darken-
ing towards base of stem. Spores brightly brown.

Bills broad, a single series semi-
Plants gregarious. Bills broad, a single series semi-
distant with half length series interspersed and the margin bearing
ening up without losing the semi-distinct look. Light brown becoming brightly brown.
Purgatory Swamp, June 8th, 1903

*Pholiota* *fruitorum* - many & pagum -
in swamp in dry weather

Plants frequent - plentiful in swamp

and along the damp out of grassy lane.

These seemed two colors - one brownish

appernull from brown precious covering - the

other nearly white, cream white, this

tone prevailing in stem and caps - probarly

one variable species - age was not

the cause as a very young brown specimen

was found - probably which a difference

in the density of the precious, caps

were liable to be umbilicate in either color

yet frequently were plane. Surface (cut

side) smooth looking though under lens finely

precious. Margin incurved at first -

slightly woolly, at first somewhat puckered

bill close, adquate with a decurrent tooth

sinuate, of uneven length, pallid at first. Their

moderately, probably brown at length.

Stem long, slender, hollow, brittle at first -

section below the ring, deeply pencilled above.

Veil delicate, woven looking on the exterior

as seen with lens, concordant with stem

traces remaining even on old specimens.

Stem concordant with caps line lighter, mere

shining and in the few cases in which the

whole stem was obtained the buried portion was enlarged

bulbous looking and snowy white.

Spores brown -
Alstead July 2nd 1903 H.M.

In deep loose leaf mould.

3. Plants - all young but the expanding one showing on the margin a delicate dark pencilling and on the remains of the brown 
escant filaments universal veil

darkened as a dark spore

Pileus ovate, slightly conical past at the centre - densely but delicately floccose under the lens, orange in the centre, nearly white and shining over the remaining two-thirds of cap

margin walled = fresh pale lemon yellow, nearly white.

stem in the lower part = stem, yellow just beneath the cuticle's lamellae, pallid, not white: sinuate, attached.

Stem very long and slender, solid, fibrous coated, showing the breaking away of the fibrous univer-

sual veil, nearly white, but leaf brown in the long bunched portion. Spores small elliptical.
Apsila, July 2nd, 1903 —

**Collybia**

On rotten log in damp woods — cap exceeding 3 inches, broadly convex, often with a minute papillae, inner depressed in center, fibrous silky under base, hypogeous — dull amethyst when young, proto-thin becoming dingy olivaceous with blue tinge; lamellae amethyst color but a little dingy, rounded behind and attached by free, narrow and extending by numerous = margin incurved = flesh amethyst = stem amethyst long and very slender, corticate-gills partially stuffed with whitish tubes, hollow, exterior tubes looking under the lens, densely purple pruinose at apex equal but slightly enlarged at base and the base clad with long purple hairs. Stem in age probably puts on celareous hues = stem may be quite short = !

Spores white small elliptical.

Russula —

Apsila - July 2nd, 1903 —

In pine woods — Plants large up to 4" in diameter, gills pale, young plants have margin incurved = at that stage are yellow — soon becoming orange yellow, the expanded plant being orange red except at the very center - lamellae cream at first, deepening in adults to buff — narrowed towards the stem so that there is scarcely any attachment; flesh thicker than the width of gills, white = stem white within + without.

5 sp x -5 sp with Spores yellow like gills of adult
Plant in ground in mixed woods growing among pine needles—young + adult plants lightly yellow—later color all over—old plants dark dead leaf color becoming hygrophanous + flocose until they drop + melt away—
Caps smooth, silky, villous, shining conical, commonly acutely conical—
pequitt or blunted however—
Flesh thin, yellowish, shining where cut—
Cinellae mostly free occasionally a few attached, rather more than 1/2 inch broad,
darker than cap quite soon—always concolorous—3 in 25, rather distant—
Stem 3 1/2, long tapering upward, striate,
lighter at base, hollow, cartilaginous—
Odor of decaying fungus.

![Mushroom drawing](image)

**Hostad July 5th 1903**

*Pluteus*

Play earthy in woods. Plants 3-5 diox + mate. Converse them expanded, plane + villous, flocose, shining yellow, though looking closed with veins. Flocose is dark yellow, much of the cork above the flocose particle are closely crowded, the color is under. Flesh thick at the disk then very thin, pinkish-white, cinellae indistinct, datales becoming pinky, fuscous color, persistent, wood, 3” see on distant from the stem = Stem long 3 1/2, slender, 2 3/4 little elongated at apex. 3” wide at base and somewhat at 1 ft. Striate for the whole lower. Very slight, prominent, some—folded into many, purple, shining, chambers very at 1/2 and with yellow under. Summarize with patience 1 and 2 with + — 5 sp. x 5+ sp. — granular within. Night air always like mid day. In summer these look pureromous + have yellow color, cinellae pale variable. + unit? 1 summit remains pinkish.
Atstead, July 5th 1903

On top of decayed stumps in woods—Plants light grayish brown, with an odoraceous tint upon the stems, darker on the outer edges, with margins soon looking scorched—Stem fibrous, rather whitish and shining—Pleus alternate with mucilaginous particles, merging up to the thick and somewhat punctulate, compointulate, blunt-rounded, leaf brown, margin brown, adored with remnants of appendiculate veil, rather cradled in mature specimens, and darkening on the edge above the remnants of veil—Veil remnants reddish lamellar adnate, rounded behind, not close except on the edge; brownish gray; flesh whitish, brownish tinged—Gill fine but not thick—Stem rather shining, pilillose and whitish; gill hollow, equal, or alternating upwards—Plattia praemorsa—Spores brown, tinged purplish.

Atstead, July 6th 1903

On rotten log in woods—Plants grayish brown, with green, thick stems—Plains grayish-brown, subumbonate, loose in center (or flat spots), hyphalceous from stems to marcesce—As if very brown hair sprouted and became the hyphalceous to marcesce and had been cut, showing the bitter flesh a little transparent lamellae free but close to stem, rounded at the extreme, rather broad and rather distant, at base the dull pale flesh color; flesh very thin—Lamellae split, stem 6½, long 3½ thick, white at apex, pilillose clear, the pileus brownish with age for handling, Spores pale dull flesh color in mass—somewhat elliptical or rather oblong—4 x 3 to 4 x 5 + Sp. smooth, prominent up in.
Michael July 23, 1905

The spire of dust made by a woodpecker—or ants
Pileus brown—velvety—very irregular— with a
creamy whitish bloom over the dark velvet
surface. Margin whitish—fills white—
Stem wrinkled at base—short—covered with
small brownish velvet squamules— not—
long. Flattening, rough with sparse needles, dirt,
and various markings—Stem white beneath the
brown squamules

July 24—Found

The remains of another plant in same place. Some
creature had ripped off the cap—The stem had
dehisced and become long and slender—The
not long as before. The stem covered with the close
brown squamules—perforates—tapering upwards.
J. R. M. 0. -

On wood - in ground in sunny
wood path.

Sporae subtili réflexiónem

caps lead-brown, bright brown, píllosa.

The fibers cracking and showing the white
flesh, píllas cracking, conical, some
what expanding - margin rust-brown
at first incurved - lamella attached
with a slightly decurrent fold, soon separat-
ing and appearing free, brownish, becom-
ing as dark as the cap - the margin
not eaten, unfrilled and wavy = flesh.

white, dense in cap, harsher textured in the píllas

little stem: Stímus white, cremaoss, striate, píllas
not hollow, little, flexuos and rustímen at base...

lamellae rather close, becoming subdistant

Sporae subtile brown

4X6-7 sp. wet

See page 55. - Hinton July 8th 1903

Small plaques velvety caps + stem, dark brown
with grazial reflectións, gíllas white, waxen looking

but velvety under ears - lamellae rather distant

branchíed, dense connected, decurrent - the edges

slightly tórched with the brown velvety of the brown stem -
the stem looked at first brown torsoímen or ven fuse ploécra
over the brown velvety - but the look gave place to a slightly
white pírimenity... perhaps spóres - stem as before, hollow
or slightly white stuffed at base - flesh gray - next the gíllas

is a hygrophanous looking layer, which is confluent + homogenous
with walls of stem.

The cuticle is velvety brown. Between
is a thin slightly tórched layer, of bluish color - inter spaces of gíllas

Sporae white

3X5-4X6 sp. wet

4X7-5X8.4 µ.
JL

July 8th 1903

The sugar house road — in late autumn

Caps of first delicate, silky filaments —

shining, showing the brownish filamentos

structure in straw-looking fashion —

dainty, looking in spite — were or less soft

which is bruised up on the caps — broadly

conical — maroon filaments, soon becoming

brownish — even quite a darkish brown —

not remains whiteish and the striated

look remains some time —

stem whitish, becoming pink-streaked — brownish — dainty and

pinkly tinged in general effect —

solids, or nearly so, less solid at center, very

labeled, pink, striate, white or nearly at apex — slightly flaring

beneath into a reddish white ball at base, equal; lamellae —

attached or weak, one with a slightly decurrent tooth, not very

alone, ventricose, rounded below — thick at center and

enlarged foot white, the rest pinky brown — pale, slimy

piling in stem. — 3 rows, irregular, stubbed, unblock.

Stem little, and Lines the dome pinkish brown, quite.

but the caps of the younger specimens is more silvery as it

dries — Odor of mild wood, be not pleasant. —

lamellae

Same day a little

distantly, straight, grounded, inclined —

Stem little, and Lines the dome pinkish brown, quite.

but the caps of the younger specimens is more silvery as it

dries — Odor of mild wood, be not pleasant. —

lamellae
Eutotoma

At Lead July 22nd 1903

In low, wooded, damp, grassy ground—
Caps slimy, somewhat umbonate, fibrillose clad in brown, under when young darker and brownish when mature, leaf brown (margin incised at first convex at first, then expanded, the margin remaining incurved, Rachillae adnerved, broad, abruptly rounded behind, whitish at first, then pink—flesh color—flesh tough in umbo, very thin elsewhere, notorious Caps irregular, looking—apt to crack—usually from margin to apex but the margins some times cracks into pieces also—

Steam varying much in length but rather long in proportion to cap. Fibrils outside and in, striation fibrils solid at first—often with a root-like pro-longation.
Kills in large specimen 7/12 in. at widest point—
Spores flesh color irregular, very sweet but frequently some— what adipocere.
Astleford July 15th 1903

In grumpy shaded woodland

Plants light brown, yellow-brown—

Fungus clad, apexes at first

Sporangia, whole plant hirsute—

Looking—yet in dissection only

The wall case brown, thin

Plates being in stem and cap white

Cap contort convex, but rather blunt,

Very young plant shows a slight pith.

One universal head—that being replaced

In the growth of cap the partial filiform used

Is seen under the binocular microscope—these

reach the ovary at the apex of the stem quite high up—in:

Filiform—thin (which disappears in the habit) = marg(in) bus

Filiform—Each thick except in binucleate position, white

Cap yellowish, yellowish-greenish, the ground firm-

Some become when young, adnate or

Slightly notched when 2nd. simulates when young, adnate or

Caps at first white—capped with distinct mouldy

Some spreading, which are capped with a small drop of dark mucilage

On mature fruits, this mood not close to stem, white then flesh color. The

Filamentous especially at outer edge, reddish somewhat, almost red

Some tertiary, white enlarged at apex, flesh thick at
Russula - cap shining toned, sprinkled red, the red on edge, dull at base but in centre - sometimes looking to greenish, purplish, washed more or less with number of rather erumines in centre - pleats thin, convex, these are rounded, or centrally depressed, centrally viscid when wet, minutely ground when dry. Margin sometimes brown, slightly spotted, lower margin sometimes brown, unbroken, almost free, slightly rounded, slightly adherent, the edge connecting; stem equal, spongy within, white, flesh or being peeled may be colored somewhat under cuticle - spores white, globose, minutely echinate, 7.6 sp. - 7 x 8.4 µ. finely echinate.

Russula - July 12th 1903 —

Russula - July 13th 1903 —

On old trunk of dead pine tree. A white polyform - thin pieli inquisite. Growth of compound plants 9' wide (that is four). Convolute depth 7.3 in varying pieli - 2.5' largest individual pieli 4.5' x 1.5' - the upper pieli were thicker, the lower was 1.5' thick. Pleats most but not very firm, greenish brown, yet scarcely wood, very hispid. The dense wood ends 7 pieli of context forming a thick ragged outer coating - whole plant white within and yellow becoming cream by drying a few hours - context of radiating pieli - in a thin underlying pieli - 4" thick. Tube 4" thick, innermost waxy looking, angular, mostly conic, clad, frequently running to felted E. lower pieli widest, thus - 4" thick. Upper pieli very slightly concolor, a fine white appearance apparently from the arrangement of the pieli. The uniparous cap which looks long on the margin to the naked eye - wattled and convolute looking backward - a slightly felted palisade - pieli diminutive, margines slightly wavy, lower trim pieli wavy, ring - tubercles upper 1/2 more attached. Spores white, smooth, elliptical, 4.5 x 5 sp long. 3 sp. side 2.6 x 4.2 µ.
On 13 July 1903 -

On dead Deciduous white pine tree, a white polypore, 

Polypore

The pilei indicated the compound growth of plants, was 9 wide from right to left, the compound height from top to bottom (≈ 3 pilei overlapping). 

2½' largest individual pileus 1½ x 1½ upper pilei. 

The largest and thickest leaving decurrent pore surface. 

Broad attachment - lower pilei smaller down to 2½ wide, narrowed behind to further narrow base, and thin 3/4 thick. 

Pilea plane, horizontal, diminutive, or sub-splatter 

late, sessile, broadly attached or narrowed behind, white, moist, tough, cut not tough, dry water is squeezed from the context. 

Porous texture, flesh, very hispid. The dense 

moist ends of pilei context forming a tough slice outer coating, whichplan white, within and without becoming creamy 

white, softening to darker and slightly glossy, medium pores about 

5 mm. in diameter, more or less distinct, according to width of attachment. 

Pilei very slightly downturned apparently from the 

arrangement of the hispid covering which looks hairy on the 

margin to the naked eye, walled and coarser looking behind, 

in slightly larger position; margins slightly wavy, acute. 

Densely hispid; pores white (or colored) to white, when 

seen wet are sub-elliptical, 4.5 - 5 sp.long, 3 sp. wide. 

6.3 - 7 μ x 4.2 μ - Seen dry sub-elliptical, about 24 μ diam. 

Adams, when moist, a strong pleasant astrinace odor in drying. 

See p. 163 for past single description of plant.
Phyllophora hispida? C. C. C. (1903)

On dead trunk. Pale laminated or single -
Upper pilei dimidiate or cespitose, lower pilei often glabellate = convex, densely hispid - brown, margins brighter and lighter, somewhat zonate, the lower pilei all slightly powdered with the fallen spores appear nearly tenuinervis. Margin acute, hispid, bright yellow-brown, very slightly incurved, dries light colored - context firm, dry, woody, thick at point of attachment, otherwise thin, dark-brown, parallel pored, looking quite distinct from outer surface because of differences of color, a larger, slightly color zonae between the hispid coat and the darker context, yet the hispid coat is forced by the loose ends of the pilei of the context, and is therefore continuous with the context. Pores long, 4" brown, appearing concave or decurrent according to the manner of attachment: Surface of pores zonate, looking, partly because the minute pores of the margin become torn and come looking behind; partly because the lighter brown coat of spores clings to the margins of the firm pile surface. This zonata effect of the pore surface is heightened in drying as the texture of pores before and related to spore colored board whiten in drying. Pores of spores at first brown (when fresh rounded, luminous at depth, laterately, coarse, looking stiffen white in addition to the zonata effect of pore surface. Spores yellow, when cast fresh by contact of moisture, becoming bright yellow-brown when dry on the pilei or tube margins, smooth, sub-elliptical 4 x 3 sp. (200). 5.6 x 4.2.
Alstead July 14th 1903 —

On maple sugar trunk at Volvaria salvage —
extracted a plug of moist rotten wood having two of the
specimens attached among the interstices. The wood
was a good deal of white floccose looking hyphalium.
The hyphalium remained floccose in appearance. Quite
up to the volva of the plant, at one point it appeared
in water was rather denser and a slice taken at
that point revealed a tiny plant within the volva, volva
8.5 mm in diam, wall of volva 1.5 mm in thickness, plicate of young plant
2 mm in diam, and stem 1.5 mm in height, stem 1+ mm
in diam. Margin of this tiny cop had the margin
developed, apex and incised. The stem enlarged at
apex and base equally, narrowed at centre — volva was
loose tissue, but showed a slimy lining of denser tissue.
This volva tissue may have shown within its cavity
a tissue of hyphae with blunt free ends. Inter-
ween walls showing through the web one or two
much larger hyphae also with blunt ends.
Hyphae infrequently jointed, showing many free
ends, somewhat branched. The hyphae
distributed through the wood exhibited less free
ends, many less joints and frequent, little branched
granular substance often seen within in hyphae
or at points. The larger hyphae were not present
except in volva tissue.
A. M. Bennett

July 15th, 1903 - Small red variety of Subtomentosum

8.5' sp. M. Bennett July 18th, 1903 - Yellow form of Aucunaria tuberosa

15 specimens brought in - caps highly yellow - yellow pruinose at base under hair - besides the paler remains of the yellow originally present - central vein - convex, then expanded, glabrous, grayish reddish brown - stem old, stature on margin - flesh slighly at first except under cuticle where it is yellow - become sick with age, especially in the cuticle - bluish above - pileus water - pulvinate - pileus white, pale, subdistantly wavy, pruinose, looking on margin, attenuated at each end, slightly adnate but looking free and destiny from stem because stem expands at the apex - stem long, a little flexuosus, enlarged at apex - somewhere bulbous at foot - covered as in the under surface - the smell the under surface - the smell canary yellow coating - enlarged at apex - connected to floccose canary yellow coating - enlarged at apex - more or less reniform - solid flesh white to yellowish - Veil large, gray or less evident. Solid flesh white to yellowish - Veil large, gray or less evident. Solid flesh white to yellowish - Veil large, gray or less evident. Solid flesh white to yellowish. see p. 162.
July 18th 1903 - In woods - Small brown boletus - 2" diameter stem about 1 ½" long, ½" thick - Darkish grayish brown all over, cap brown, prominent, small, dry, pores brown, adnate, depressed slightly round stem, medium size, ½ mm, showing in fruits when wound - Flesh white, showing blue tinge near tubes when sliced - Stem brownish tinge pinkish - Stem white within, solid, firm, outside brown like the rest, covered very closely with tiny brown squamales or dots of the same brown - Spores - brownish under microscope, 11 x 4 sp. - plexus, elliptical or nearly elliptical - Stem white at base, and prolonged to a point, even - Pores cracked from margin - Stout perhaps - Solute wild

Instead July 15th 1903 - On apple trees - Hefe umbellata - white polypores - 14 inches across - ¾ as deep - Two largest piles 10 inches across and prolonged below into a stem-like base 2 inches long, 2 in. thick - Curved upwards or downwards in great scrolls - Most of the piles show a careful inspection seem to have stem or a tendency to stems - yet the effect is of one great scrolled mass - tough yet wood under pressure of cutting - heavy, for smooth, not found, margin somewhat incurved - Pores very short and small round the discipiniatoe thick, stuffed at first - (Pilei curve first down then the margin curves boldly down or up, small slightly, but pleasant, Spores very small, white, elliptical - Surface of top pileus rough looking, quite mealy - Young plant - At base 1 tree were thumblike lumps as if of other plants to come - Spores 4 sp x 2 sp. wet. = 5.6 μ x 2.8 μ
A very log in twist place one small Russula - white, except in centre which is dull greenish - cap 2 red
white, central mycelium - dull red, apparently dry; petiole
separable; margin without flesh, the falls connected only by
pellicle; slightly striate = flesh white, pale; thick in centre, near on
margin; falls white, delicate, rounded behind; nearly or quite pale
distinct, somewhat roundish, connected by veins = stem short, slender
sided, rather little, white + striate. Therefore does not look smooth.
3 pores white, abundant 4.5 – 5 sp. spherical, slightly ellipsize, 5.6 – 7 µ.
Near junction of Bamfoot Brook with Cold River.

Instead - July 19th 1903 - Bamfoot Brook.

Small polypores - perhaps Foven campums?  
Pleas usual diminutive & infected, often sessile, often covered
for some distance below the pilei - when on top of log, erect and
attached by a firm, broad base.
Pleas covered with a firm, short, thin
submerged giving an uneven surface to pileus + at first pinkish.
Brown within, brown within.
On color, brown, brown = pileus tinctures.

Pores brown (1 mm), 1 mm, rose color, rose color, not changing - (pores elongated
on decurrent surfaces) margin sterile - (Spores - Subellipsoid)

Instead - July 19th 1903 - On Sticks on ground.

Small, pinkish, very slightly acid.

Solid 2 mm, pale, 3 mm, at first notuffed, slightly submarginal
submarginal - white - Size 1 = 3 or more
Ths. 29th July 19th 1903.

Nectrella.

Plains of first palest yellowish (with my only shades deepening the color except in maroon) brownish at centre. Hypoglossal scar unpollished. Presence under lens mature pilules when mature. Brown if worn. 

Stills: lamellae at first whitish, little brown shadows becoming pale brown, ventricose, adnate beneath. 

Document tooth = veil phyllose, firm. Rather convex, whitish, maroon at first incurved. 

Stolon filiform, looking concolomous with caps. Maroon in all ages hollow. Striate at apex, some still striate all the length. Enlarged at base. Foot like mycelium. White. (Wet. Spores brownish. 5.5 X 8.5 = 11 µ X 7.5 µ) subelliptical. Sub-mate. Slightly apiculate.

Cape up to 3 inches in width. Stem up to 3/4 inches long. Veil persistent. Tinged.
July 22nd, 1905.

Psallotrope. - Cap light brown, somewhat broadly conical, popillate, brown primrose. The capillate hairs darker brown, very slightly purple tinged; margin subcrescently arched with dark particles; lamellae rather distinct, white, adnate with a small decurrent tooth, narrowed at each end, slightly ventricose, the

June, usual solid, 1 mm. wide, 1 3/4 long, with a small brown root-like prolongation 1/2 inch.

A. W. .

July 22nd, 1905.

Psallotre. - Cap cancrivorous, somewhat 1 cm. in point, then expanding to a broad, yellowish wavy margin; becoming a little darker in stipe and with expansion of cap. Stipe remains dull ochraceous yellow, cap sprinkled with shining waxy brown particles; cap membrane remains. The lamellae all showing soon through as the cap expands; lamellae thin at first, soon becoming toad more compactly tinged on margin and dark margin, general effect at first like Barlae gills, but soon darker, very close; very few gills, lamellae appear free but are very slightly adnate. Stipe solidly white, long, slender, hollow, enlarged at base, in to whole length. Plant solitary, 3 cm. dark brown, slightly purplish tinged. Spores dark brown, slightly purplish tinged. Plant remained somewhat firm for half a day, gradually losing its stout white veil, becoming subelliptical, 4 x 7 Sp. - Smooth, subelliptical, 4 x 7 Sp. - Smooth.
Abstract July 25th 1903

In woods - small plants. Caps spinyish brown, pruinose under hand, convex, somewhat shining, somewhat expanding. Stem cap, widely covered with brown margin or 
examined with lens - probably spores, slightly adhering, exarate, broad; margin persistently whiteish. Stem paleish brown, tinged brown, hollow; slightly white pruinose. Stem cap, somewhat attenuating towards base; flesh slightly tinged brownish cut homogeneous with stem. Plant rather tough. Spores brown.
(smooth, 14 μ x 8.2 μ)

Abstract July 24th 1903

On ground - Clitocybe -

Plant small, depressions, sub-cans, - tone; pallid, color is cooked white piece in kitchen table-top. Caps umbilicate pores the joint, margins incurved, fibrilose - white pruinose under lens. Lamellae arcuate, concolorous, rather crowded. Stem, decurrent from the joint. Stem more or less white, pruinose, especially at apex. Where the annulus does suggest the possibility of some sort of early disc appearing red, fibrilose, unequal; slightly attenuate at foot, whiteish at foot, tumescent. Solid, but with laxation just below umbilicus - Plentiful white root-like mycelium so that the earth comes up with the plant in small tufts.

Spores white, elliptical, smooth, 8 x 3 μ.
Abstract

July 19th 1903

A small tomentose Tremella in fine squamous to wrinkled, showing a lightly tinge beneath – caps - downy, becoming plane; flesh whitish, red tinged under the cuticle at first, showing slightly blue tinge (slowly) when cut for section; tubes, subluminous-yellow when young, becoming brownish, adnate, dissepiments decurrent upon the stem, (height length to 5 cm.) The decurrent portions yellow – or reddish, but not tawny. The stem near the stem, rounded when young, but in a corky, all the warts congested near the stem, roundish when young. But not tawny, nor yellow, nor brownish, not like the polyopes. A stem slender, solid, pale within except reddish stains near root, attenuated in not, dwindled upswards – yellowish or apex, reddish, or towards base – sometimes reddish tinged – flesh of tube always equal thickness, epidermis having a cuticle with a greenish tinge. Also the lower part of the stem, and sepals pale to yellow – or brown.

Material July 24th 1903

Running in open woods. 12 specimens – 9 ever age – Cap up to 3 m. broad, under at first, yellowish to purplish-pink, deepening to a most charming purplish color (quite unusual) but strongly yellowish tints are an under-tine in centre, depressed at centre from the first margin incised; purple-pruinose (yellowish, brownish, or purple) margin. 9 adult deeply, but not much striate. Gills white, surface attached by a decurrent leaf both, brown to brown. Septa connected, 2 or 3 line broad. Flowers before, creamy white from the first, unchance, flesh white, cuticle easily separable – stem, short, short, opening downward ¼ joint above base, pruinose, white or pink tinged, stuffed. How the fruit showing imperfect stipes – Spores white, oblong, 3-lined, preservation past? 5 sp. – 5 or more in linear plant occurring? A purple colored in the purple exterior.
Alstead, July 24th 1903
Growing on ground in damp pine woods.
Cups greyish brown, looking moist at first, pilloso, rather slimy when dry, pruinose, and also a little rough at centre, especially when mature very slightly incurved at margin—also margin seems to extend beyond the gills, does so slightly but the effect is produced by the form of the gills which are sinuate both before and behind, flesh very thin except at centre, light, almost white, gills more or less attached with a decurrent tooth, sinuate, broad, distant in four lengths, ventricose, whitish, shadows between gills brownish; stem lightly colored, faintly brown tinged in the cuticle, internally white, even, flexuose, swollen at base, hollow, stem white, stipe and very delicately brown pruinose under lines...
Spores white, subelliptical or suborbiculate 7sp x 4sp (wet)
As the plant dries a white pruinose look develops among the fibers present.

Alstead, July 24th 1903
Growing more on willow in moist thin woods.
Anamorph Clavaria, spores white or colorless, subelliptical, capsule containing one large nucleus—5+—6sp. x 3sp. wet.

Alstead, July 25th 1903
B. gracilis. Caps measuring up to 2 1/2 inches in diam. Stem 3 inches long, 1/2 inch thick at base.

Alstead, July 1903
On sticks in hemlock wood, in ground I found 3 in 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' 8' 9' 10' 11' 12' 13' 14' 15' 16' 17' 18' 19' 20' 21' 22' 23' 24' 25' 26' 27' 28' 29' 30'. Spore lying-foremost, contains very short spines.
Abbotsford July 24th 1903

Stevens' Field Book. Leaves + tiny

twig. (Hemisaccus - Ophiocolea)

Nice plant exceedingly viscid, cap + stem -
caps uniloculate. From host, striate to dish, slightly
brownish or whitish; disks fairly white. very
arculate. Two lengths, margins denticulate or pinnate -
stem enlarged at apex, striate at apex and hollows
at and within apex. Also hollows in the pellucid portion of stem
which extends from the margin of the disks to the base. Made
in sections, bills attached, aecidium -

Abbotsford July 26th 1903

Nicholson. - Hemisaccus

Sugar house road -
Plants size etc as per drawings - Dry when
gathered, but the largest caps had fine yellowed
rather firmly adherent - In woods
or ground - Caps yellowish films
innately films, yellow. (Suggests
2. Sepilium?) (source) but smaller etc
umbonate or becoming plane. edge
first incised -
under the yellow corticle, cap + stem
Camellus which, pink tinged, nearly pea
but having a slight decurrent tooth, strongly
rounded. Inclined and when cap is plain
looking remote from stem - Stem films
within & without, loose texture, within
near equal, but slightly longer in the middle,
above the ending - Whiter more or
less tinged yellow (red.) Taste slightly
disagreeable. Would gather this interesting Spore
white. Subglobous. 4 - 5 sp. = 5.6 - 7 μ
Self. yellow colored rain drops made pendent on margin.
Abstract July 26th 1903

Boletus caespitosus — On tussock in clumps

Cap relatively little, pinkish-brownish, with a dark (accidentally?) patch, darker and brown at umb (centre) covered with a viscid pellicle & transverse look, margins outlined dark brown — viscid pellicle though transverse looks brownish — camellia

Slight thin membrane, coiled to brownish, (caduce & rose), taller distinct, frequently branched, usually branched; thin largest at apex, tapering to the black base, white at apex, concolor with cap below, pinky brown covered with brown films which become black as they near the black base — in brown.

Russula — White — on Superficial look, size, color, etc., suggesting velutina, etc. — No specimens correspond pretty nearly with L. delica as described in Flora. — Three specimens, the smallest not quite as the old ones but even these depressed at centre and margin incurved were covered with a thin pale brownish tomentum, of which traces could be observed as slightly tinted patterns in the interior plant.

Abstract July 26th 1903

Near empty stump on Sugar House Road, a pole growing on a longish lateral stem. In the stump plant suggested an old form of P. lucidus — latics were decurrent, running down the upper part of the stem, lightish colored, running brown, some what heavy in time, adulescent, liquid under trees and incised of a peculiar toadstool — not plain though fresh & young looking. Plains brown to brownish — nut, flesh, piths brown.
Alstead, July 20th 1903

Caps gray, with yellownish under tones, 1 3/4 in. broad, striate on margin, with papillae - wilder very dark brown, the brown color diminishing until it is but a faint grey to margin - bills slightly rounded behind, slightly attached to looking pea and not close to stem - yellownish white, then yellow with bright orange spots - flowers, very lax, or semi-tumid, the rest membranous - bills connected by velum stem white, longer than wilder, with 7 pilules, straight, somewhat longer at base, slightly spreading at apex, narrowest just below gills - Centre moist and viscid looking.

Alstead, July 28th 1903

On stump grape

Caps variable in size as per drawings - gray, delicately papillae, clad, yet looking minute under laws, margin striate, lamellae not close, nearly or quite pearly, with yellow becoming pale tea rose shade, might possibly call it pale salmon but the shade suggests pale rose tinge as well - rounded behind so that they look pea and apart from the stem - steel grayish in upper part of cap becoming shining white in stem, pillar-petal pale gray, stem slender, solid, slightly enlarged at foot - shining white, the exceeding delicate papillae becoming fuscous with handling - Spores pale white on the stem, becoming bluish with handling - Spores pale white on the stem, becoming bluish with handling.

Papillae: elliptical, 6 sp x 4 sp, wet = 8.4 μ x 5.6 μ

Margin of large caps wavy, some thin by membranous looking, especially at the inward end of striae.
Alstead — July 28th 1903 — Pale yellow Russula in woods.
caps and gills pale yellowish, dull colored becoming darker +
greenish yellow at centre — yet the whole effect light colored — cap
not quite the same tint as gills, dingier besides — proball cli
to some extent, mist. Flesh + stem opaque white — or the flesh
in cap yellowish. Gills remain adhered, rather close becoming
rather distant, pocked; flesh very thin on margin, margin striato
faintly wulf, smell very slight, pleasant. Stem equal, subcylindrical.

Alstead July 29th 1903 —
On dead spruce and other trees
in swamp.

Small caps — yellow—pale, campanulate
at first, then expanded, quite flat; the upper
surface regulose at centre, pitted over the remain-
ing portion of gills. Smooth, except for pustule —
lamellae thick, plenuous, branched, the connecting
veins being so thick and numerous that the lamellae
are hardly more conspicuous than the radiations in
Boletus — that is, the connections are as thick, and the
lamellae only a little more extended, a little less denuded —
veins + lamellae whitish, velvet looking, stem enlarged at
apex, enlarged at base, firm but very slender, except at
extremities, dark except at extremities. Caps tniformous.
In the dried plant the lamellae shine distinctly. The connecting veins
showing much more faintly — very thick lamellae. Spores white, or
pallid, nearly ellipsoidal, slightly apiculate, granular within, 6.3 μ x 4.5 μ —
slightly water ellipsoidal.
Cortinarius radiatus — ?
Old form found on stumps —

Abstract July 29th 1903 —
Plants on Sphagnum in a swamp —

Caps membranous, flesh very thin + little —
Hygrophanous, water brown, ochraceous when dry —
Surface when dry fibrillose or velvety under lens —
Rotted shining when dark + moist, convex caps —
Expanding, often turning up the extreme margin =
Margin shiny when moist, retaining

Larger than central part - incised when

Very young: prominent + lightly at first —
Large + shining, adhering, subst. wholly when
At first + velvety with shining particles, then
Light fernigineous brown, dusted with the spores
Stem: long, hollow, flexuose, sometimes twisted
White or tan canthariform, white prominent, lightly
Brown, pale tan or - slightly enlarged at top
Sporcs light fernigineous — rather light.
Alstead, July 30th, 1903

Under hemlocks, near damp ground.
Caps conico-convexated; plumose, the ends of pilei, free and showing the light point on the dark moist brown surface, or as concordant bright brown pilei on the dry cap — the color some what streaked, flesh only in umbo, the rest very thin, but rigid, light, tinged brownish, camellia brownish from the first, changing color very slightly, but concordant with cap, flattened, flexuous in adult rounds, behind rattle distally; margin at first in flexed and attached to stem by sparse lightly brownish pilei, soon disappearing; stem pillose, solid, tapering to apex, swollen at base, the color unequal, whitish 

streaked or wollyish, brownish, lighter in effect than cap. The base clad with dull colored waxen mycelium, 

Rays or greyish sterile ones in drying — 6 x 4.5 sp. wet = . Smooth, rattle broad elliptical, usually containing one large globule.
Abstract July 31st 1903

A small pure white Lepista

Plants as per drawing - Clump small, roots of cap broken by expansion of cap - Cap convex, walls ascending rounded belted and appearing free from stem - All pure white, though the stem has a white colored tone if handled

Alluvial soil near village

Abstract Aug. 1st 1903

Alluvial soil near village, on dead sticks on ground

Caps pink commemorate under leaves - no densely white pruinose, strongly striate to the dish, purplish white, look dry but caps adhere to fingers or other substances, membranaceous per caper part at dish - Lamellae adnate, auricate, and very decurrent at maturity, white, velvety looking under leaves, dishy - Margins at first incurved caps convex, then plane - Stem long, filiform, tough, hollow, with a disc-like attachment, especially when young, more or less black from the base upwards, may be black to the lower edge of the gilt but covered with a delicate white pruinose. Spores white or pallid - Spherical. 3 sp. x 1 (measured with tube slits)

Sugar House Road July 26th 1903

Small pointed conical, pinkish yellowish, white plant in all cases colorless, filiform stem, on ground; Spores pinkish tinctured 54.5 - 5 Sp (measured with tube slits)
Austerlitz Aug. 1st 1903 —

On mossy log — Flammulina — caps more or less convex, thin; conics— convex, becoming nearly plane; hymenium yellowish brown; drying out to ochreous— deeper on delight to bright iron rust

lins. (color Flammulina sp.) —

Lamellae very close, adnate and

worse or less decurrent, concolous—

flush pale yellowish, thick or thick, then

Thinning gradually towards margin —

stem may be more or less united; stem

solid, flexuous, lighter at apex, darker

and slightly reddish tinged at base, striate

white, mecadinol at base, and in wood (cotton)

spores bright, perniquatus, elliptical, smooth.

grains looking like with suggestions of the same color as

The outer envelope — 2 x 5 sp. — wet. (measur'd with lute stift)

Concented lute length 4 — 5. sp. x 5 — 6 sp.

Aug 1st. 1903

Small brown plant on old log — membranous — all brown

gills advanced, ventricosa. —
caps striate.
Abstact, Aug 2nd 1903 —

On log by Ninlet — Caps dry —

Psilocybe

Plants decorated all over with egg-yellowsquamosa tormentum. Caps surface as seen between the squamosa tufts orange just about the color of fresh very moist, C. albicans. The squamosa tufts on caps recurved, acute, lamellae very close rounded behind, close to stem, attached, with a small decurrent tooth; margin frill.

The stem clad, shaggy, incurved & involuted at first; Stems egg yellow, pilo-yellow clad in squamosa tufts very shaggy, nearly to the apex where in a short space quite smooth, looking though yellow, the stem clad = stem plexiform, nearly solid — The yellow of the scales on cap & stem is the yellow of thoroughly beaten egg-yellows or possibly sulphur yellow very finely clear yellow, the yellow of pilaen us rather like the unbroken yolk of a dark yellow egg a red dish or tawny yellow. Spores yellow very small oblong 2-2.5X4 2.8-3.5 microns X 5.6 microns usually one clear nucleus sometimes two —
Chesnut Hill - Woods on Woodland Road

Aug. 11th 1903 -

Strobilacca -

A grey Amoeba Solitana of great perfection and beauty - young state - size etc, as seen in accompanying drawing - stem of stem was light, nearly white, the rough fibres slightly brownish-greyish deepening to a darker hue continuing with the grey cap - the grey hue became brown - tinged with drying -

Chesnut Hill - Woodland Road -

Aug. 11th 1903 -

Buttons of a white Amoeba - Plant rather small, scarcely 4 in.

in height, delicate, pure white, The cap retaining the remnants of the universal veil in rather regularly arranged white squamules (concentric). The volva adnate, decorated with concentric squamules, persistent, and the squamules usually smaller than those decorating the cap. Stem smooth except just above the bulbous base where two or three rows of squamules may shine; veil slightly, not persistent. Centre of adult cap may be yellowish.
Aug. 11th 1903 - Clewer Hill -

Iridoloma.

Plants concolorous, whitish in general aspect yet really pale tinged, a neutral hue suggesting grayish, greenish, yellowish -

The total effect pale.

Cap involute, fibrillosa under lens, though finely so, convex, edge incurved at first, prominent, and slightly expanded beyond the gills = flesh white, firm, horn generis = lamella cream-white, smooth, various length, not close. Stem fibrillosa or exterior, solid, slightly enlarged towards base, bluish, pale or white.

The plant was a tendency to redder slightly on handling -

Spores smooth, small, elliptical -
Chesnut Hill. Aug. 11th 1903 -

Crepidelinae? At foot of small darkish plant brown, biscuit brown cap somewhat depressed in centre slightly tumutose under lens margin coarsely striate for a length of 1 1/2 in. giving a zonate effect in contrast with the centre of pellucid. Centre (slightly http://www.joreanubis.com) flesh pinnate pale yellow, turning pale brownish upon cutting pinnate not horizontal at centre (see section) lamellae very numerous crowded, narrowed at each end, brown, rather darker than cap, wrinkle, narrowed at each end. Stem short, pinnate prominent, lateral - Plant tough, wrinkle lamellae not arising tasting - Spore brown, elliptical 1 large slimy redless

Aug. 21st Puritas - 1903 Under tall fern

Cryptoporus lucido-pallidus? albino

Plants very viscid sticky, gray caps, thick white gills, - Caps when young rather dark grayish, viscid, smooth looking palely with a - Flesh membranous, except in centre, grayish in centre darker in membranous portions, gills distantly broad, white, broadly adnate with a strong decurrent tooth, the effect is a decurrent gill but part of the effect is due to the enlarged apex, stem upon which the white tooth smaller strongly - steel pallid at apex, base gray, lighter than cap, growing a little darker at foot, alternating toward foot, smooth, rather, shining, viscid, (sticky) to touch - Spores white, peculiar looking 4 sp. × 6 sp. (wet) somewhat elliptical (like a potatoe)}
Purgatory August 21st 1903 —
Hyphomycetes — Under tall ferns — Caps convex at first, commonly somewhat conic - convex - yellow - at first slightly hyphomycetes-looking — but soon dry and then clear buff-yellow - faintly fibrillar clad, the fibres darker, (orange tinged) - reddish tinged pronounced color and darkens the apex. The fibrous look may be the remains of pruinose. Ranged in lines by theFollow of cap — Margin deltate, incurved at first at length slightly fluted and very regular — Fibres ventricose, broad, very distant, broadly adnate with a decurrent tooth, concolorous with cap — Flesh whitish, stem long, rather firm, somewhat flexuous — Hollow, fibrinous, nearly equal through appearing enlarged at apex by the decurrent teeth, some fibres threads united, whitish within, buff-yellow externally — Smooth, rather shining — Drying quite lightly yellowish. Spores white, 0 oblong — but a little oval, not quite smooth. Like potatoes, though more less shining of course — like white. Spores 6 sp. X 4 sp —
Aug. 21st - Arlington, Mr Crosby -
Rhipogonum?

Ball nearly covered with a dark reddishbrown pruinose? gathered into squamules
or the squamules uniting where the pruin-
ose is densest - the ball sparsely covered
with a net-work of brown cords quite
prominent and fibrous on the lower part
alternating & running parallel like 

with the pruinose - a section shows the
interior filled with irregular cells, apparent-
ly small at first - filled with a jelly-like marm-
ish matter, but also some lighter threads which may be
partition walls - or may be mycelial threads.

Aug. 22nd - Mr Webster -

A very hygrophanous looking plant - (2 Specimens) #16

the largest 4 1/2 inches across tops - Fillers cup shaped,
tapering to short stem, margin very convoluted in large
plant; rather tough - cup yellow (ochraceous) within
outside covered with darker ridges which astounds me
considerably, and darken to a reddish color at foot -
the effect of whole under side suggests in color and
moistness a new lightly colored raisin - Cantharellus?

(§ have since seen very luxuriant over spiny old C. infundio-

California of this type.)
**Bellum S, Aug. 24th 1905**

In ground. Probert.

Plants give effect of all over light brownish with darker tones in centre of caps.

Caps broadly convex at first, then somewhat revolute and wavy, light brown-brownish (umbro darker) smooth; lamellae narrow, narrowed at each end, adunate with a white decurrent tooth, concolorous with cap, then slightly darker lamellae separate from stem in drying, margin persistently whitish, rotten else; flesh whitish, thin, becoming dark at base of stem = stem fibrous, firm, hollow nearly equal though variably enlarged at base, light at apex, concolorous below. Ring persistent, lightly or pallid, soon brown on upper surface with the fallen spores.

**Chesnut Hill, Medway; Sept. 4th 1903**

*Stropharia aeruginosa?* Resembles *S. aequale*. Resembles *S. speciosa*. Softer in substance than either. stem more fragile. Smell more, taste pleasant, amnionaceous; caps variable in size and shape—sometimes with very acute umbo, sometimes plane and large umbo apt to be quite dark. General effect usually quite yellow-bells white. Though often yellow tinged near margin of caps—stem white. Soon fragile.
Peabody - Aug. 23rd 1907

In woods; Cortinarius. Cap lily brownish, covered with a delicate appressed piliform tomentum. The cap whose touched somewhat darker brown, convex, with a slight acumen at centre but scarcely conical. Margin at first incurved. Flesh lily white, tinged brown beneath the upper surface; flesh of stem similar. But showing dull violaceous lines about the apex; handkerchief wood, rather distant. Sinuate, rounded behind very strong, appearing as if only slightly advanced with a decurrent tooth, brownish becoming darker brighter brown with age—Stem fibrous. Solid, tinged at apex with a violaceous line but pale, brownish looking below. Thevais absent, veil probably only from the staining of the fibrillose surface by the falling spores. Stem slightly pleurocous, apt to be enlarged at foot. The base more or less covered with a delicate soft, dense purple mycelium or tomentum. 6-7.5 sp x 4-5 sp. = 8.4-10.5 μ x 5.6 μ

No. Plant, Purgatory. Same apparently. Spores brown-lilac. 7.5 sp x 4 sp - 9.8 μ x 5.6 μ. 10.5 μ x 5.6 μ.
Peabody. Aug. 28th 1903

3 Lactarius. Caps about 2¿ inches across, born upright and depressed in center, surface finely granular looking all over, with less appearing tormentaria, the tormentaria gathered into darker dots, the aggregations of dots giving the granular look; lamellae concrescent, narrow, rather close, alternated at each edge. Attached (adnata) - flesh pale but tinged reddish, about the thickness of the gills; stem nearly equal, rather slender in proportion, concrescent with cap, under less finely and densely pruinose. The plant has the size and proportions of well grown 2 Leccinums; the color being reddish brown all over also suggests 2 Leccinums. Though the color is lighter and prettier, making a much more attractive plant. Still white, without any yellow ting.

Spores rough, nearly spherical - 7 sp in diam = 9.8 µ - well large nuclei

(Leage nuclei)

Peabody. Aug. 28th 1903

Found two Tricholoma. Caps 3¿ inches broad - waxyish yellow in center, paler towards margins, somewhat cracked in center showing the white flesh. Gills rather wide, not very close, probably at first whiteish but yellowish to yellow in the old plant. Stem about two inches high, rather stout. (7/4 in.) white or whitish, covered at upper part with fine white pru-

inoise, at foot a yellow epidermis. Under less showing the The forest pruinose at foot is yellow. Parting more or less into areas and showing the white stem beneath.
H. appendiculatum, var. lanatum?
Plants in shady place, densely capped, as picture, or just white and dense, covered with a delicate fibrillos-woolly coating over cap and stem, with the expansion of the cap. This fibrillos-woolly coat in fragments from the margin, at length dries and resolves itself into a smooth surface, fibrillos under coats.
Cap convex at first, white, fibrillos-woolly clad, margin appendiculate from the breaking up of the delicate fibrillos universal veil.
flesh white, except a faintish hypophanous layer next the lamellae, fairly thick but delicate in substance = lamellae at first grayish white, soon darkening.
(now seen in advanced state + adnate, gently rounded behind, rather close — stem fibrillos, white villous and willowy, hollow, somewhat freinous. The base apt to be thickened - Spores brown - oblong, usually single nucleous
6 sp × 3 sp - (wet) = 8.4 µ × 4.2 µ.
Melrose Sept. 26 1903

Tricholoma

In borders of woods, or grassy paths. Three specimens - Caps brown, firm, smooth looking though slightly pilose. When closely examined, the yellowish flesh suggesting its presence beneath the separable brown fibril cuticle. Dry, yet inclined to adhere a little if the cap is held in the hand a moment, broadly convex, margin incised; Lamellae strongly rounded below and advanced by a long decurrent tooth. Pale yellow spotted with reddish brownish. Flesh pale, yellowish, tinged somewhat rufes brownish. Thick, homogeneous in cap and stem. Stem pale above, browning below with delicate, usually equal, fibres. Firm, elastic. Solid. Small lines taste agreeable, vanishing.

elliptic 5 sp x 4 sp = 5.6 µ x 7 µ

B. illudens (examined by Peck) Overbrook. Aug. Sept. 1903
Clitocybe cernuata. Colchester. (var. albinotum). Oct 15/1 1903

Cardoon

Dick. firmosolutum Rk.
Clitocybe centralis Rk.

Tremelosum + conglobatum. Lynn - Stony Brook etc. Oct 22 1903

Large white Hygrocybe. (Bunce) Magnolia. (5° light). Oct 30 1903

Omphaline hermoniens. Excilis unicolor. S. Barn. Aug. 1903

Purp. Lab. Sept. 10 1603 near Hope Pond.

On ground among dead leaves.

Caps convex at first then flattened; fibrous tomentum slightly squamulose, effect of caps darkish—young caps quite dark; in adult the underlying color is pinkish (the color of the spores) upon this pinkish color is the close, purplish-tinged brown fibrous coating which gives a sheen to the caps. The purplish tinge disappears with age; umbro scarcely darker; flesh thin, white, slimy; lamellae broad, serate or wanting; slightly adnexed, strongly curved behind; purplish tinge, then pink-brown from the pink spores; stem long, firm, somewhat flexuous, hollow—slimy white within, purplish—tinged brownish yellow, slightly striate; purple pruinose at apex and to a less extent on upper portions; stem down to the white foot; stem nearly equal; lighter than cap; lamellae not close, almost similar in color where colored.

Lamellae not close, almost distant; in adult, margin makes you think it is lighter colored, but examination does not prove this point. Pileus dry; firm.

Spores irregular, truncate, apiculate. Spores irregular, truncate, apiculate. Purplish tinge of cap and stem become brownish in age.
Purpuleg—Sept. 10th 1905—
Hemlock woods—W. Dairy.
Plants large, solid, pale brownish in effect.
Caps truncate convex at first, then expanding, pale brownish, becoming a little darker and downy when volvaese, tufted in center, caps have a waxy effect owing to being finely pilose clad.
The old caps become slightly irregular around the umbo sometimes—usually retain a broad umbo—veal soon disappearing, white pillose, silky, leaving slight trace on stem.
Stalk whitish, brown tinged, homogeneous, with stem spongy, light, brownish tinged, becoming brown in adult, broad, rounded below, rather distant.
Stalk enlarged towards base. Thick, solid, pillose, whitish, brownish tinged below annulus, penicillus tufted at just at apex. Bulbs base planket rather deep though easily gathered.
Spore smooth, brown (bright) elliptical save for the apiculus (which is usual) 7-5.5 sp. x 5 sp. wet.
Plant all over a bright red orange—(fungus?) The same hue as the most brightly colored spores in mass, hygrophanous, and darkening in cap and gill with age, darkening towards brown yet never losing its red orange character unless in decay or drying—Stem usually irregular, inclined to be rough beside, as if the fibres of the stem were not well bound together—Surface of caps rather smooth, contours as in drawings—Stem solid—Spores bright brown—very broadly elliptical (sub-elliptical)

5—5.5 x 6—7.5.
Sept. 19th, 1903 - Mr. Jessenlen (Ida) - Pteridota?
Plant yellow, pulchre, worst looking, not pretty, long camellion,
twist — cap adorned about quarter of an inch from margin by a zone of scaly hairs — Hemipala marhua Pk?

Sept. 19th, 1903 - Mr. Jessenlen (Ida) - Hypophrum - panicum
Good sized short plant with decurrent spils, falls quite thick;
whole plant rather light color, yellowish, but twany, dingy,
strong looking and hardly handsome — Strong smell like peach
leaves — (musty acid)

Sept. 19th, 1903 - Mr. Jessenlen (Ida) —
Flour looked like a fall senseye — but the spores were white
and his Cornut thought it might the Trichothoma vaccinum.

Nov. 14th, 1903 - At Stony Brook in dry, mossy ground
near small pine growth the boletus found at Longfield
in the fall of 1902. Plant like small specimens of B. Speciosa
except for a papery white annulus which separates from the stem and remains appendiculate to the
margin of cap for some time; faint trace of ring on stem
soon evanescent.

Nov. 12th, 1903 - Mr Eastman Chase brought a large plant
suggesting a brownish + yellowish tinged A. Arceusius — but the flesh of cap was thick. The stem somewhat expanded at the apex, with a slightly
curved and bulbous, swollen base; far down upon the stem was
the thin annulus; Camellia pice, dark-brown. Dr. Farlow
suggested that the plant might possibly be Clitorea. (Pseudry)
Lynn Oct. 16th 1903 - H.W.

Clitocybe

Plant size and contours as in drawings. Color in general grey.

Cap grey, tough, imbricated, margin at first (and probably always) incurved, darker than general grey, almost blackish at edge. Slightly extended beyond gills. Cuticle firm, silky showing; flesh pale, tough, greysish, very thin at margin so that the gills show through, particularly as the plant dries giving a coarse striate look on margin. Lamellae not close, not distant, of many lengths, alternated at each end, rather narrow, pale, concolor.

Spores white, sub-elliptical, rather granular looking. Somewhat variable. \( 7.5 \text{ sp. } \times 5.5 \text{ sp. } = 10.5 \mu \times 7.5 \mu \) (wet).

Sayville July 16th 1905 - Foleteus. In grass, near woods.

Fleshy primers under lens, golden yellow, plane; flesh white, unchangeable, preperiute.

Stem equal, concolor with cap by pale, reddish, brand new, apex smooth, smooth not homogene with cap, tinged with red, tussled - white flesh or cap in thin layer, next cuticle - tube golden yellow (slightly tawny) rather large, than thickness of cap flesh, not small, mouth broadish, depressed round stem, adnate, undulating to blue, maroon, tinge tawny - Cap 3, stem 2/2 X 1.
Manchester Oct. 23rd 1903

Hypholoma lacunw, or var. proteinis

Plants sparingly preganous.
Caps very slightly umbonate, becoming nearly plane, hypholoma, color when moist brownish grayish, fading to a yellowish hue when dry, the centre fades first, the surface smooth looking and shining at first, when dry the lens shows a somewhat pruinose surface.
In the prime, fresh and moist, the cap appears gray, though with a brownish tinge. The centre lighter. The next zone quite dark gray, the outer portion pretel, dark gray veined on a brownish gray tinge, dark gray veined, the inner portion pretel, gray, elephant-gray, the hue suggesting pen.

Spots dark, veined with gray, pellucide, yellow by contrast with the brown tinge on cap-gray.
Stem of two lengths, one broad and quite decurrent, others shorter and therefor less, often decurrent, veined connected and rather distant: Flesh grayish white, very thin in the necks, stem firmous, solid, slightly tapering towards foot, slightly fibrous, looking white.

Papers in which moist plants were wrapped was stained brownish. Spores white, nearly spherical.

4-5 sp. = 5.6 µ x 5 µ.
Manchester, Oct. 23rd 1903

In moss around damp place in woods -

Flavoculus -

Stropharia -

Faucy caps smooth and shining

Semi globular at first, with margins incurved, then expanded, flesh

Then, yellowish, young brownish

Bolitomyces aditus

Or nearly free, strongly and abruptly rounded behind.

Not close. The long, sheathed, rounded adulate lamellae rather far apart, with seven lamellae of three lengths between - margins white, lamellae snuff brown broad, at least the adulate ones.

Stem long, plexiform, slightly swollen at base, tawny, paler than

Finely striate, pruinose at apex

Sparsely pruinose below, hollow.

White, clad with mycelium -

Purplish brown - smooth, large caps to be slightly flattened at one end
Stone Brook Nov. 14th 1903

Among green moss on hillside among Savin
and other small growths —
Hygrophorus Tephrollices (Dr Forks)

Plant almost simulating Cauticulodes
umbonatus in company with which it
grows — with the same opponent habit
of attachment to the stems of the thick moss.

It is however very delicate and brittle
difficult to gather a perfect specimen —
and the difficulty is enhanced by the
viscidity which makes it adhere to every
stall of moss it comes in contact with.

Caps viscid at first, then smooth looking to naked eye, minutely
rough under lens from the drying of the viscid coat on brownish
grayish tum squamules — color light yellowish-grayish like pajada
C. umbonatus, convex at first, though flattened, then expanding,
at length quite depressed in center, center marked with a
small papilla, less acute than in C. umbonatus but similar to
the plants are seen growing near each other; lamellae thin,
while, distant, the long ones y widening at the point where they
join the margin of cap, suggesting a tiny branch at the outer ex-
terior, decurrent; Stem, stipped or hollow, concolorous
with caps and rough even to the naked eye with the pale
brownish squameules of the dried viscid universal veil, equal
except a tendency to alternate at foot.

Caps of typical specimen said to be slightly squameules.
Stony Brook, also Roberts, Nov. 14th 1903

Omphalia

Caps at first convex, with a slight depression at length nearly revolute with umbilicate centre or deeply umbilicate and vase-like, 
grayish-brown.

one specimen among 30 was whitish, slightly fibrous under lens with a few dark atoms scattered about.
lamellae concaveous, narrow, decurrent, not close, the margin darker, stem fleshy, slender, solid, concaveous but commonly darker, the base touched with white, flesh homogeneous in caps + stem, whitish.

Or dry, barren, mossy boulders, savin and juniper country.

Spores white, oval elliptical variable.

4.5 - 5.5 sp. x 3.5 - 4 sp.

Crepidotus cutipes Dr. April 17th Weston 1904

Crepidotus cutipes April 24th Melbourne

Crepidotus gigas May 1st Waverly

It started Pogonia or Black Selenotis among moss on rock.

Plants 3/4 inch high (?) 1/2 inch or nearer. Blue Hill.

(On Mattapan car) on path up the hill. Dr WEBSTER April 16th 1904

The Hydnellum (short teeth) they we have discussed for N. imbricatum.

is said by Pick to be H. velleceus Fr. or H. fimbriatum Wats.


It resembles lactarius resembling velleceus but having

yellow with in L. regalis Fr. or L. resinaceus Fr.
Clewley Hill - Damo low ground in woods
May 21st 1904 Eutoloma

Plants spearmans, among last year leaves on ground. Mossy low ground. Plants Hygrophyllum.

Looking smooth and dead leaf brown with greenish tinges here and there. On dry day the caps appear shining and a paler brown, fibrillose, under blown Caps umbonate, commonly truncate in adult stage, not half the specimens had a conical wulfs and a few were marked with a papilla flesh Hygrophyllum, brownish above and below whitish in central layer. There margin extending beyond gills - gills broad, pea?, rounded below, pink whitish at the very first but very early pinkish tinged (perhaps) brownish - stem long, tapering up ward, hollow or slightly fibrillose, stuffed, blunt at foot, striate, fibrillose, the fibrillose stripe often dark, giving a striped look and making some stems darker than others. Stems white, stem caps and glad below with a white tomen tose. Spores dull pink.

Gills medium - written crowded or distant.
Sayville  May 24th 1904

On wood. (tree) in damp low pine woods.

Pholiota

Plant light colored, pale dull ochraceous when mature, darker when young. Lightly hisp.-brown.

Caps pale, dull ochraceous, smooth, dry, moist but not hygrophanous; flattened convex, margin incurved; flesh white.

Pine. Sections show a tendency to a slight depression in center scarcely noticeable in the whole cap. Ring pisidius, pale concolorous. Stem pisidius, slightly rough, concolorous without, darker within; lamellae rather close, adnate or somewhat rounded behind, light brown color.

Spores brownish.

Plant species or Subasperites - Stem slightly flexuous owing to manner of growth on wood. Pilei above and below the ring.

At Cheese Hill May 27th in ground among dead leaves & sticks, apparently the same Pholiota. The plant, where moist, were hygrophanous, showing a moist brownish ring around the edge of pileae. The center ochraceous, pilei up to 1 1/4 in broad.

These larger adult caps showed that the lamellae were all kicked by a small decurrent tooth, lamellae apt to separate from stem. Also, the larger the plant the more rough & pisidius the stem.

Stems often studded with brownish chalky scales - 2 dozen plants.

Lamellae 2 large specimens nearly branched (forked on outer edge) - but no other specimen had a forked lamellae. Usual adult cap 1/4 in broad.

Pilei crock in carbonate manner in dry situations.
Chesnut Hill - May 21 - 27 - 1904

On mossy stumps in hemlock swamp.

Plants Gregarious.

Collected from half a dozen stumps 2 doz.

Plants nearly all very long stemmed as in drawings. These plants growing on decayed wood and coming up through the thick green velvety moss - on one bare place a few plants similar in detail had stems about 2 in. long. All the plants were hypogeous more or less. The color varied, apparently from moisture, and from the greater or lesser density of a white bloom (or rather fibril) of outer coating nearer or wholly deplored in covering being dark brownish and showing darker stripes. The effect of the extreme is attempted in the drawings.

A white mycelial outer coat. The stems being attacked by the wood by beautiful branched stringy white fibers. Of the same description. Cap compound, at length expanded, possible even revolute at margin. Fibrils looking under lens, multichambered, some shade of greyish brown. Stipite, hypogeous, brownish at first incurved; lamellae ventricose, attached by a decurrent tooth, rather distant, connected by veins. White at first turning brownish like the cap; pubescent white; stem slender, 2 in to 4 in. long, concolorous with cap, flexuose, smooth, with traces of white coat, hollow, brownish within, slightly tapering upwards. Clad at root with white root like mycelia stranded. The older plants showed a black painted wood upon them as the stipite will on the wood occurring only upon lamellae. Young paps darker than old. Would.
Stony Brook. June 4th 1904

In thickets and on shaded gravelly
wood road - Clitwayer

Plant grey white - 21 gills

The bases apparently leaving very
numeros fine roots even where
seen with less - yet this may
only be that the mycelium had
woven itself into very fine roots
which had become inseparable

Caps light yellowish, unpollished and
seen by less malted fibrous surface -
convex at first but almost at once depresse
in centre, then in coniculiform; flesh
cream white, dry and delicate; gills
narrow, about 1/8 in. branched, a deep
cream color seen in mass, in section red
a shade yellower than the nearly white flesh.

The margin waxen looking; stem concolorous with
cap, but stuffed white within; fibrous, equal, base swollen
and white lomentoca.

Cap up to 2 1/2 in. broad - Stem 1 1/2 in. - 2 3/4 long, 3 1/2 thick.

Plant has rather a slender appearance on the whole -

The younger plants are regular, very firm and slender - pretty.
The older ones become quite wavy and irregular in the pilens
and the stem is apt to be a little flexuous - The gills
have entire margins but break a little when the caps become
flaccid wavy. Gills rather close.
June 21st 1904. - Found in moss a small Hypophris cap. up to 3/4 in. broad. stem up to 1 1/2 in. Cap and stem very viscid; cap at first slightly red, but in the hand is seen to be of the color of a tangerine orange, or a little redder - cells distinctly ventricose, emarguated, attached with a small decurrent tooth; dull sunny yellowish; stem deep yellow, viscid, hollow - Pedic. rep. 25 minutes finding in moss - in June 21, chlorophyll var. coarcescens. - The margin of plant was short.

June 21st 1904. - Story Brook. In base earth (moss) in depressions of rocks in low wet ground, an abundance of small plants which appear to be Mitrula.

June 21st 1904. Story Brook. 13. granulata.

Aug 17th 1904. - Chansett Hill. Small Violeta on Stumps. 3 specimens - which upon close examination appeared the same although the difference of color was great. The young specimen was golden in effect, pores light yellow, flesh, pale yellow (cap and stem); in age the golden cap becomes brown, the pores light brownish, flesh whitish (yellow white). - Caps all are hemispherical, smooth, viscid when moist - the drying brownish viscid pellicle showing the darker reticulations on a lighter under color, the young golden specimen being very markedly reticulate-in-color. Flesh rather thin, pores of rather round at first, small depressed around stem and nearly free - or slightly attached, yellow (pale) becoming brownish, stem slender, fibrous, swollen towards base - pale in the under layer rendered brownish by a brown furrowed coat with which clothes the fibers of the stem making show the stroma and even appear slightly reticulate. Base taper of stem pale yellow. The test brownish in effect, stem solid - tapering upward. Cuticle separable - Afterward found the plant every where on ground
my 23rd Collema - Lactarius

In damp woods, a lactarius about 3" broad, reddish-gray - but quite dark in the depressed center - plant moist - the button stage leaving spot of moisture when it came in contact - margins at first incurved - with white, uncleanable - stems decorated with oblong spot. Brown spot. Spores - dry measurement 4x 4, 5x5, 7x; worked or rough. White, white. Spores 1.5 mm.


Plants found in Lycium wood

Oct 12th 1904. - Caps pale - ochraceous - nearly flat, wavy - stem slender, equal - rather more than 2 inches long - ochraceous. Spores as in print. Plants don't keep but make a hord mess.
Sycamore Dec 9

On ground -
Continued -

Plants, each leaf brown cinnamon, brown, brown appearing slightly concolorous - but the coloration of stem is probably only from the spores fallen upon the slimy whitish stem.

Pileus smooth, rather slimy, fibrous, approximately dry, rather high, brown with whitish or lemon reflections, broadly umbonated convex at first, then with margin upturned. Lamellae broad, somewhat deltoid, adnate, sinuate on convex side, thin, not very close, a very pretty dead leaf brown, velvety looking (pruinose under lens densely so) peleus but more delicate - quite pretty.

Color similar to the clavate velvety textures - in contrast to the gills. I think to the clavate velvety texture in contrast to the gills. Stem fibrous, pale under lens, small decurrent boots. Spores pale, pale (cinnamon) brown, slightly expanded at apex, and with a flattened hilum.
Saxoville Sept. 25th 1901

Trullaria robusta?

On ground in woods -

Descriptive

From woods by river

Pileus covered with appressed

fibrous scales - Scales light or dark brown

The pileus may appear either light or dark colored

according to the hue of the scales, and the amount of white

flesh showing between - Margin at first smooth - Veil -

flush as first fibrous (fine) white williak green or less brown

Thick or thin - Fibrous (fine) white williak green or less brown

Thick or thin - Veil vanishes in age leaving only the portion sheathing

The stem & margin at breaking of veil blunt + cotton

Bills white, emarginate, broad, thin, close, occasionally forked

Slightly placed so they lie over one another, bapping all one way

Homogeneous, stem thick, equal, fibrous, white above the ring and

white floccose, brownish below & like pileus - Size as drawings
Lynn - Oct 9th 1904

Brown near Swamps - Entoloma ?

Plant creamy white cap and stem - 3 specimens - Lamella distant -
Pileus creamy white with perhaps the least grayish tinge -
Physis sub shining - Acute conical - Margin slightly hygrophanous and darkened towards context -
Physis - small - Fleshy thin - Creamy white - Splitting in sections into 2 thin layers here and there - Lamella mostly or quite free white becoming flesh color - Broad - Venetian-like -
Margin toothed in one specimen very much toothed, waxy on all the margins - Smoote on outer edge - Stem long - Solid - Striae -
Slightly attenuated upwards - Concolorous with pileus - within and without - but not homogenous - Margin of pileus

Effect of plant in woods pure white -

B. globulus - Fells (Uvedale) Mrs Bridge - July 15 1905

A. russulosides -

Leptonia aquilo - Burgaloy - H.P. - Aug 9, 1915
On living oak trees a polypore, having abundant creamy yellow spores - upper surface brown, very densely stiff, striae hanging when gathered - pores face, tube equal in length to thickness of stipe, chocolate brown, fibers flesh, but said tube - bright fennel in color - specimen slender, exceedingly in drying -

The fresh specimen is peculiar in peeling - peeling soft & dry and light weight for its size - about 5 inches down when fresh,

Pores when dry 5" long - brown flesh 5" thick - strong contrast in color between tube and flesh when dry -

Lyrum May 28th 1905 -

Plants Bregaium in Lygonprevious - pale tan with edges turning brown - membranaceous but not brittle - moist when peck - paler when dry -

Pilea in pedunculum from the first - Wandering incurved when young - pilea straight, very finely fibrous under less, and as the stem grows hollow in maturity the plant often becomes in pedunculum -

Pilea more to the base - Camellia rather distant, pitted, thin, cut, downward, decurrent from the first - Stem short at first, stem hollows, smooth, cartilaginous, nearly equal and slightly flexuous -

Spores white.

Peperis Brevi - June 24th 1905 - On moist ground in grass - in shade - Clitocybe - Bregaium, pale tan to paler; pilea white, rather crowded, deeply decurrent - In pedunculum - Stem nearly equal, corollum with pileus turgid pale, white at foot - Herb white - Small strong, pleasant and spicy when fresh, P. up to 3' Stems about 2' high.
Waban - Sept. 11 In field of puddle corn
by H. Carlyle Patterson a *Strobilarcha nephros-acumulata* (Hedw.)

viscid when young, at first nearly globular; then

broadly conical, occasionally plane, caps distinct

brown, sometimes somewhat irregular in center, dotted

with small dots of earth yet not looking dirty, smooth,

somewhat shining especially on the margin; flesh cream

colored, rather thick; ring stellate, rich cream color,

thick, soft, striate on inner surface. The pileus margin

pouched at first (until freed from ring) ring frequently

leaves the stem and appears appendiculate to the leaf.

Some

give 1 small stem. Specimens: stem tapering upward;

straight, yellowish or cream white, somewhat roughened,

shape or abscessed, rounded

red, ¼ inch, grayish

up to ½ x ¾

commonly with

waxing in the ⅛.
Wabun - Sept. 11th

In field of pods, corn
by the Carlyle Patterson a Stropharia rugoso-annulata (Farne)
missed when young. At first nearly globous, then
rounded when young, at first nearly globous; then
rarely convex, occasionally plane. Caps elegant
brown, sometimes somewhat rugose in center, dotted
with small dots of earth yet not looking dirty, smooth,
with small dots of earth yet not looking dirty, smooth,
somewhat shining especially on the margin. Flesh cream
somewhat shining especially on the margin. Flesh cream
colored, rather thick 7/8; ring stellate, rich-cream color,
thick, 3/8, striate on inner surface. The pelvis margin
pouched at first (until freed from ring) ring frequent
leaves the stem and appears appendiculate to the leaf.
Specimen: Specimen: Stem tapering upward.
Sides of small stem Specimen: Stem tapering upward.
straight, yellowish or creamy white, somewhat roughened,
quite rough, at apex. Lamellae adnate or adnerved, rounded
at each extreme, each separating, not crowded. 1/4, wide, grayish
at first, then paler by the spots.
Caps from 2 1/2 to 5 3/4 broad. Stem up to 5
Sporae dull purplish.

Caps phialoid under lens, and marked commonly with
small white marks as if scraps were wanting in the fibrous
covering.
Helvella - Manchester - Aug 4th, 1906

Plant not as large as drawings - the large plant 3 1/2 in. high - stem 2 1/2 in. long; the small plant 2 1/4 in. high - drawings to illustrate evolutions of form. - Plant all over mouse gray, the under surfaces however being of a lighter tone contrasting with the dark tones of upper surfaces and stems. Whole plant dense and wrinkled, prominent under lens, velvety to eye. Stems flattened and lacerated by solid, flesh white. The extremity of stem slightly touched with white, stem graceful and frequently tapering upward.

Spores white.
Medford - Aug. 3rd 1906 - Ilia Bridge -

yellow-grayish, a common and inconspicuous color and form, but the lamellae are pinkish, stained with dark pink spots - and the stem whitish. Pileus as in drawings - flat (plane) with an indistinctiform center, which sometimes has a ridge upon its edge - indistinctiform at first; lamellae narrowed towards each extremity, not very close, decurrent from the first and having a peculiar effect on the profile view of pileus, this effect is caused in part by the coincidence of the insertion of the of the outer set of lamellae with the top of the central cavity of pileus. The long lamellae aiding at their point -

and stem, thin - cracking, brown, looking and subsiding -

Stem soiled, tapering upward - white + smooth - Spore pink
Illustration. Oct. 27th 1905. A pot of slumps in damp ground. Haeurnula? Many plates, caps from 1' up to 3' color from pale yellow to light reddish brown. The pale ones being brown in the center and spotted sometimes with brownish—
caps smooth—covered at first, then somewhat liable to become upward. Sidewards, spreading down so strongly on the stem as to appear decurrent on an overturned cap. Then, breaking away from stem very easily. Very yellow. The colors remaining unaltered with age. (formed yellow felt on decaying caps.)
ventricose, rather close. Stems slender in proportion to cap
up to 2' 1/2 long brownish, firm, shining, slightly striated at top. Thickness from 1/10 to 1/40.

plation from Swamp. 0. canadiana—all over brown—


Hymenochaete umbrosa—

Sept. 30th. Little Cland—

Rhodota exselsa—(brown)
Coriolis pholiodes—

" azures
Clitocybe tremelosa—(dirty brown)

Leptinia aquila
Clavaria ligula
Polyopes leucomelas
Lactarius liquiatus var. temniper—

July 6th 1906. Arlington, near forest. Rhodota venetus. 3 species

unusual, young one with unexpanded floccose felt—
Also by nature in Gram 2 R1 A1 Small unknown Rhodota—
Onebrook - at the farther, small hooks up toward hemlock grove.
Bolteira - large - caps 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 broad - pale ochraceous, smooth - showing when fresh pale pink or mauve, slightly darker than the cap.
Flesh white - thin, weak, white - stem caps this concolorous, typically smooth. Ring median - spore brown.

Overbrook - Sept.

Purgatory - Sept.

Leptinella aquila - all over dark brown.
Fibs and all - fibs very broad and much rounded.

Purgatory - Oct. 15.

Amanita porphyria (porphyria) - Small gray amanita looking on cap like a dark amanita top is strange. Base, ring gray - fibs white, hurt, stipe. (Walter) very round, white (Engle & Pratt).

Purgatory - Oct. 15.

By hemlock Spring, is Ilonissia Illyria exilis? or near her; though the very viscid diameter is not indicated in de.

Purgatory - Oct. 22.

On Scour of hemlock Spring, scattered or slightly pregnant - several pale ochraceous Hypophaea plants, with caps up to 2 1/4 broad, thought by Dr. R. Toen.
Stropharia Horneana Fr. Though I find no mention of these Stropharia whose clad seem shown in all my speciments, gifted peculiar.

Making one think of Sonoblins and then vittle to the phlox.
Fibs of native speciments darker. Stem cap - yellowish-brownish, purplish tinged - stem rather long, not strong, and clad with creamy whiteish phloem scales - giving a general muffled look.
But of a fragile nature, if handled would leave a smooth yellowish stem near concolorous with caps.

Ste. S. Ilonissia (yellow form) sep. 21, p. 84.

Purgatory - Oct. 22.

C. Ilonissia.

C. evening.
Abstract, July 2nd 1903

Amanita — in grassy land — 3 specimens
Cups thrown buffalo — striae on margin —
umbonate — stem fibrous and somewhat
roughened by peeling of outer coat —
Volva cups like, deep, quite firm, suggest-
ting two layers, firmly attached to plant at
base.

July 9th 1903 — Amanita, canary yellow — small
5 inches high — ring median — yellow below, buff—rounded,
neatly smooth, but dead slightly above the spot with yellow
vesicles, somewhat broken into bands. 
Amanitas up to 3½ inches diam.

July 18th 1903 — Yellow form of rubescens.

Plants — Somewhat
umbonate but not
constantly so —
shows more in
base —
Cups void of
seeds, mere tough
fibrous tissue —
See plate 10 for illustration.

7x-5sp. = 0.8μ x - 7μ — Smooth, elliptical.

Alstead July 22nd: Amanitopsis
Seven plants in woods, caps varying from the snow to grayish tone to pale gray, with bluish-gray umbonate center, always darker than the caps = marions deeply striate. Gills free. Stems white, or whitish, becoming grayish when handled — Volv corrosive and conspicuous, white.

Alstead July 28th: Amanitopsis — Buff variety — Caps umbonate, striate on margin, whitish gills, soft, eruculite, white stipe but concolors with caps because strong and rough clad with buff tinged broken fibers — colored through its whole length joined at points less rough, less broken towards apex. Volva white thick, soft, large free in the upper 1/3 — adrate 1/3 — shows within a suggestion of an inner volva — as if the outer coats of stem covering had parted in the extension of stem leaving a quarter of an inch nearly entire at point to look like volva — One small buff specimen gathered from a trench (dead) had a smooth white stem but the upper edges of the volva were tinged with buff like the cap.

The upper edges of the volva were tinged with buff like the cap.

Aug. 15th: Clever Hill, the same small buff-brown plant on stumps, very slightly umbonate, quite dark in center, stem fibres concolorous buff. Volva large, tinged strongly with brown lines. Same day: lived near Amanitopsis. With rather dark gray stem, rough clad. Caps bore quite large patches of the dark gray volva upon its surface — Dark plant altogether.
Tremella 2-6 sp. O white or pale yellow plant on wood. Color of spores translucent, brownish. 3. intermedia cens?

C. insignis? Spores blackish, elliptical but not quite regular and having a very slight appendix. 7-12.6 μ. (wet)

Peziza: large simple brown mat on old wood. 1 inch high and 4 inches broad. Spores white on glass, very regular, elliptical. 10 sp.-5 sp. = 7 x 14 μ

Black Geoglossum 100 μ long. 7 septate.

Tremella mesenterica (yellow) 7 septate. Tremella lutescens (pale)

Found a group of plants in grass field having broad membranous caps exactly like M. orobus. The gills beneath were very thin and close like C. dryopteris. Very deceptive, general look. Drawn by Miss Emma.

Cleaning: dark purplish rustula. The gill, creamy, suffused with pinky purplish lines, most charming. Stem also tinged.